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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1698

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# USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1698

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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

RECENT BOOKS BY MILITARY LEADERS REVIEWED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 25 May 82) pp 14-16

[Unsigned article: "Defending the Homeland": passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The military publishing house of the USSR Ministry of Defense has published a number of books by Soviet military leaders under the rubric "Translate into Reality the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!"

They include /the book "Sluzhim Rodine, delu kommunizma" [We Serve the Homeland and the Cause of Communism] by the member of the CC CPSU Politburo, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov./ Designed for the mass reader, this book tells how the Soviet people translate into reality the decisions of the 26th party congress under the guidance of the CPSU. The publication sheds light on the nationwide nature of the defense of the socialist Fatherland as well as on the basic tasks and directions of a further increase in the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The author points out that the Soviet nation has to accomplish the tasks of communist construction under difficult external political conditions. The aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily of American imperialism, attempt to shift international relations from the path of detente onto the path of confrontation, of dangerous brinkmanship. One of the most striking manifestations of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism is the unprecedented rise in its preparations for war. Year after year, the military expenditures of the United States and other NATO countries are rising.

Particularly dangerous is the plan, adopted under pressure by the United States, for "additional arming" of NATO with nuclear missiles. This plan provides for deploying in West Europe an additional approximately 600 new American medium-range missiles.

The book stresses that the Soviet Union wages steadily and consistently a policy of peace which has been firmly reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. But it would be a mistake to underestimate the real danger of war presented by the imperialist forces. Hence, the unshakable devotion of Soviet people to peace does not preclude a most attentive attitude toward national defense and increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A leitmotif of the book "We Serve the Homeland and the Cause of Communism" is the idea that the Communist party is the motive power of Soviet society. The leadership of the CPSU represents the firmest foundation of Soviet military construction and encompasses all the directions relating to strengthening national defense and increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. The party organizations of the army and navy, which constitute the mortar binding together the military collectives, consistently implement party policy in every domain of military construction.

/The book "Vsegda v gotovnosti k zashchite Otechestva" [Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland] by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov/ provides, on the basis of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, an analysis of the world military-political situation, demonstrating the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and the sources and causes of the growing danger of war.

The author examines the nature of the Soviet military doctrine and its fundamental differences from the military doctrines of the imperialist states. He points out that, most generally speaking, the nature of the Soviet military doctrine lies in that aggrandizing wars are alien to the Soviet Union as a socialist state, and that it has never attacked, nor does it prepare to attack, any other country in order to rule it or change its system of society. The Soviet Union does not need to enlarge its boundaries. But it will defend resolutely, actively, and uncompromisingly whatever belongs to the Soviet nation and has been created by its labor. Therefore, the military doctrine of the Soviet Union meshes into a single whole the peaceloving nature of the foreign policy of the Soviet state and its unflagging readiness to resolutely repulse any aggressor.

The defense of the socialist Homeland is the cause of the entire nation. Proceeding from this most important declaration of the Constitution of the USSR, the author examines the basic directions of activity of the party and nation in preparing Soviet people to defend the Homeland. Much space, in particular, is devoted to an analysis of the military-patriotic upbringing of the youth. As the book points out, underestimation of the threat of the modern war and, as a consequence, carelessness, smugness, and complacency, may not be tolerated in this work. The author stresses that the danger of war should not be dramatized, but it is mandatory to demonstrate the great seriousness of the international situation.

/The book "Kollektivnaya zashchita sotsializma" [Collective Defense of Socialism] by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov/ expounds the main points of the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the cooperation among the fraternal countries of socialism in the field of strengthening their defense capability.

The author emphasizes that the Warsaw Treaty plays a great role in curbing imperialist aggressors and disrupting their aggressive designs. The creation and ongoing consolidation and refinement of the Warsaw Treaty made it possible to forge a strong shield which reliably defends the revolutionary accomplishments of the fraternal nations and faithfully serves peace and progress.

The author describes the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in assuring a reliable defense of the achievements of socialism. The book discusses the United Armed Forces, which at present include army, anti-aircraft, air force, and naval troops.

The book points out that the United Armed Forces are capable of opposing any aggression. However, the international situation does not offer cause for complacency. One should remember the lessons of history, be on the alert, never forget the aggressive nature of imperialism, and reinforce steps toward peace by increasing combat readiness--these behests of Lenin were and remain rooted in the minds of the entire personnel of the United Armed Forces of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty. It is the incessant task of the fighting men of the Soviet Army and Navy to provide an example in this respect to all personnel of the Allied armies.

/The book "Ideyam partii verny" [Faithful to the Ideals of the Party] by General of the Army A. A. Yepishev/ identifies the tasks and methods of ideological and political-educational work with the army and navy in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress for a further increase in the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The central direction of ideological work in the army and navy is the formation of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the minds of their personnel. Other highly important directions of indoctrination also are considered. They include: the formation of high political awareness in the minds of military personnel, the moral upbringing of fighting men and the enrichment of their spiritual values, as well as strengthening the work on the patriotic and international education of the personnel. In the final analysis, a major task of the indoctrination of army and navy personnel is to educate it in the spirit of absolute alertness and constant combat readiness assuring an immediate and resolute repulse of any aggressor. The principal path toward increasing the effectiveness of indoctrination is through the introduction of a comprehensive approach to the accomplishment of ideological-educational tasks.

The problems of increasing the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces are discussed at length.

The publication of books in the series "Resheniya XXVI s"yezda KPSS--v zhizn'" [Translate Into Reality the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!] is a major event in the ideological life of the army and navy. And it is highly important that all political information lecturers and agitators, the entire propaganda aktiv, make broad use of these publications in their work to propagandize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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## ARMED FORCES

### COL GEN SOBOLEV ON PARTY LEADERSHIP

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
pp 2-3

[Article by Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy, member of USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium: "Implement 26th CPSU Congress Resolutions!: Under Party Management"]

[Text] Our Armed Forces personnel, like all Soviet citizens, now are living and working under the beneficial effect of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party Central Committee's assurance that the grand defenders of the Motherland "will continue to stand reliably on guard over the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people!" was expressed from its high rostrum. This high evaluation inspired Army and Navy personnel to new successes in training and service and in raising the combat readiness of units and ships. Exercise "Zapad-81" became a unique account of the Soviet Armed Forces to the CPSU and people on how 26th party congress resolutions are being implemented.

Socialist competition, which this year is aimed at a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation and is being conducted under the motto "Reliable Protection for the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People!" assumed new scope and unprecedented mass character in the Army and Navy. It contributes to the development of the personnel's initiative, a growth in the ranks of persons outstanding in training and of highly rated specialists, and to successful fulfillment of strenuous programs, plans and combat and political training missions.

Rallied closely about our Leninist party and its Central Committee, all Army and Navy personnel are honorably performing their honorable duty and standing vigilantly on guard over the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people and their socialist achievements.

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The Soviet Armed Forces have covered a heroic combat path in the 64 years of their existence and have accumulated abundant experience in defending the achievements of socialism. The young Red Army covered its colors with unfading glory in the years of the Civil War and foreign military intervention. While still insufficiently trained and experiencing a lack of weapons

and logistical support, it utterly defeated superior enemy forces which had both a high degree of military training and better weapons for those times.

The Soviet Armed Forces honorably performed their patriotic and international duty in the Great Patriotic War. In fierce battles against fascist Germany and militarist Japan they not only defended their people's socialist achievements, but also played a decisive role in achieving a world historic victory over fascism and helped the peoples of many countries become free of its slavery.

Thirty-seven years have passed since Victory Day, but the great exploit performed by the famed Soviet soldiers is not subject to time; it will remain forever in the people's memory. A thankful mankind does not and will not forget the soldiers of the great Land of Soviets who demonstrated unprecedented moral-combat qualities, boundless allegiance to their international duty and a readiness to make any sacrifices for the sake of the peoples' freedom and happiness in the severe war years.

The Soviet Army and Navy's combat history is inseparable from the history of the Leninist Party. Our Armed Forces are obligated to the Communist Party--their wise organizer, manager and ideological indoctrinator--for their origin, world historic victories and combat might. True to Lenin's behests, in all stages of the Soviet state's development the party has shown and is showing steadfast concern for strengthening national defense and increasing the Army and Navy's combat might.

Armed by Marxist-Leninist theory and the dialectical-materialistic method and having enormous experience in revolutionary-transforming activities, the CPSU is creatively developing Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland and is managing the entire life and work of the Armed Forces.

CPSU management of the Armed Forces bears a many-sided nature and takes in a wide range of problems. It organically combines the theoretical substantiation of the objective need for defense of the socialist homeland and the missions and character of the Armed Forces with resolution of practical problems of increasing their combat might and combat readiness. The party develops and implements measures aimed at the harmonious development of all branches of the Armed Forces and combat arms, their outfitting with modern equipment and weapons, an improvement in the organizational structure and an increase in combat schooling, the training and indoctrination of military cadres, development of military theory and military art, and a search for effective methods for defeating any aggressor and for forms and methods of party-political work with the personnel.

Party management of the Armed Forces is exercised above all through the all-encompassing work of the Central Committee, the CPSU CC Politburo and the CC Secretariat, which devote unremitting attention to fundamental problems of ensuring national security. The Leninist principle of unity of political and military leadership is vividly expressed in the work of the USSR Defense Council headed by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mar SU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.



The stage of developed socialism which the Soviet Union has reached on the path toward communism is characterized by a further intensification of the party's political, theoretical and organizational work and by an increase in its management role in the spirit of military organizational development as well.

This was occasioned by the sharp aggravation of the world situation and the growing complexity of the military-political situation. It is connected with the high level, growing complexity and many-sided nature of military affairs and by the introduction of achievements of scientific-technical progress into military affairs. It is occasioned by the international missions of the Soviet Armed Forces as well as by an increase in their indoctrinational role and of course the need to improve and perfect ideological and political-indoctrination work among the soldier masses.

In determining the content and scope of Soviet military organizational development the party proceeds from the objective need for defending the socialist homeland caused by the aggressive strategy of imperialism under present-day conditions. The CPSU and Soviet government are guided steadfastly by Lenin's ideas and statements that peace and peaceful coexistence are a fundamental principle of the politics of the socialist social system.

The 26th CPSU Congress became convincing proof of this. It went down in the awareness of peoples as a forum of peace which countered the inflammatory line of imperialism with a resolute, weighed and constructive position on strengthening peace, struggling to deepen detente, curbing the arms race and preventing a new world war.

But enemies of peace and detente--imperialist circles--do not see or do not wish to see the objective nature of processes which are occurring. They try to present them as the result of some kind of outside interference, as the product of "international terrorism" allegedly inspired by Moscow. The foreign policy course proclaimed by the present U.S. administration and its practical deeds indicate that the United States of America has rejected the policy of detente. Its actions with respect to the USSR bear an openly hostile character. In trying to gain military superiority for itself the United States has set a course for disrupting the existing military balance in its own favor and to the detriment of our country and other socialist countries.

The arms race unfolded by imperialism is creating an extreme threat to the cause of peace and security of nations. The actions of Beijing rulers, possessed by hegemonic ambitions, are closing with imperialism's aggressive forces. The great-power politics of the Beijing rulers is deeply hostile to the interests of socialism, the cause of peace and the liberation struggle of nations.

The aggressive foreign policy course of imperialist states is being countered by the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community. Proclaimed by the Great October, the Leninist peace strategy found embodiment under present-day conditions in the Peace Program for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

While conducting a peaceloving policy steadily and consistently, the CPSU and Soviet government cannot help but consider that forces are acting in the world which are interested in whipping up tensions and in the arms race. Under these conditions we are forced to improve the state's defense and do everything necessary so that the Soviet Armed Forces always are up to present-day demands and in constant readiness for a resolute rebuff to the aggressor. The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that the party and state have not lost sight for a single day of the questions of strengthening the country's defensive might and its Armed Forces. This fourth step was dictated and is now being dictated by the complex international situation and by the aggressive intrigues and preparations of the imperialists.

"The peaceloving policy of the USSR and countries of the socialist community is at the same time a policy of firm rebuff to aggressive aspirations of imperialism, which is being joined by the antisoviet policy of the present Beijing leadership, and a rebuff to all encroachments on security of the USSR and its allies. The socialist community has everything necessary to defend its historic, revolutionary achievements," states the CPSU CC Decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Thanks to the CPSU's steadfast concern, truly revolutionary transformations have occurred and are occurring in the USSR Armed Forces. The Army and Navy not only are being outfitted with the most up-to-date kinds of weapons and combat equipment: Their organizational structure is being perfected constantly and military art has seen further development. The Strategic Missile Forces, Ground Forces, Air Force, Air Defense Forces and Navy, i.e., all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, are at the level of modern demands in their organizational structure and technical support and always are ready to perform their constitutional duty to the people.

The fact that the Army and Navy now possess enormous military-technical capabilities in no way degrades man's role. No matter how sophisticated modern combat equipment may be and no matter how great are its destructive capabilities, man has been and remains the primary force on the battlefield. Success of combat depends largely on how this person's awareness has been shaped, i.e., what his ideological and moral convictions, views and thoughts are.

In accomplishing the complex tasks of outfitting the Armed Forces technically, the party devotes much attention to moral-political preparation of the population and troops, since modern warfare demands an enormous exertion of man's physical and spiritual forces, supreme courage, endurance, discipline and a high sense of personal responsibility for the defense of socialism. The primary directions of party work in ideological-political indoctrination of the people and their soldiers consists of the shaping of their Marxist-Leninist outlook, communist ideological conviction, and a detailed understanding of CPSU policy and tasks stemming from the USSR Constitution.

Our commanders and political workers are receiving the baton as it were and are continuing the work of further ideological and moral conditioning of the young boys, which begins long before they are called into military service--

in the family, the school and the labor collective. Therefore it is very important to reinforce political indoctrination work constantly among predraft-age youth and to diversify its forms and means.

Using concrete examples we must reveal to young people persuasively the growth in real military danger to our country now stemming from the United States and NATO. Taking account of the greater keenness of ideological struggle in the world arena, we must be more effective in developing young people's abilities to evaluate political events correctly and from class positions, to display high vigilance with respect to subversive ideological activities of imperialism, and to rebuff alien views.

More attention should be given to developing future soldiers' discipline and readiness to endure steadfastly the hardships of combat training and service.

Along with local party, soviet and Komsomol entities, DOSAAF organizations have enormous capabilities for military-patriotic indoctrination of predraft and draft-age youth.

The Defense Society is a reliable reserve and assistant of the Soviet Armed Forces and a true school of patriots and internationalists. Every third draftee obtains a technical specialty in its training organizations today.

Reinforcement of political indoctrination work in DOSAAF collectives and an increase in its quality makes it possible to raise the level of predraft training of young men even higher, which will permit them not only to master combat equipment and weapons in short periods of time in service, but also condition themselves faster ideologically and morally.

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Under the complex and dynamic conditions of the present-day international situation the CPSU displays steadfast concern for the development and further improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces wisely and in a Leninist manner. The CPSU's enormous theoretical and practical work in all areas of the building of communism, including the military area, has earned it boundless love and respect from all Army and Navy personnel. Sensing the constant concern of their native party, Soviet military personnel see their constitutional duty in multiplying even more their successes in training and service and, together with personnel of armies of Warsaw Pact countries, always being in constant and high readiness to defend the revolutionary achievements of nations.

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## ARMED FORCES

### VICTORY DAY ARTICLES, ADDRESSES

#### Col Gen Yu. Maksimov Article

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Today our Motherland, the fraternal countries of socialism and all progressive mankind celebrate the 37th anniversary of Victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. This banner event is being celebrated in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Soviet citizens are struggling selflessly for successful fulfillment of resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and are preparing for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II, with the decisive role played by the Soviet Union, created favorable conditions for peoples of a number of countries of Europe and Asia to overthrow the power of capitalists and landowners. Many nations have taken the path of building socialism. A world socialist system has formed. The international working and communist movement has assumed unprecedented scope. The national liberation struggle of nations has seen a powerful upsurge. The colonial system of imperialism has suffered failure.

Our Victory helped strengthen the USSR as the first socialist state in the world, led to an enormous growth in its international authority and influence, and opened up new prospects for us in peaceful creation.

The outstanding achievements of the Soviet people in building communism are illuminated by the light of this world-historic victory. In an extremely short period of time the Land of Soviets healed the wounds of war and moved to forward positions in the development of economics, science and technology, and to goals of a developed socialist society.

All union republics have had major achievements in building communism. Soviet Uzbekistan is a vivid example of this.

The republic's receipt of a third Order of Lenin is the result of its great labor efforts and victories won by difficult work. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev presented this supreme award of the Motherland not long ago.

Relying on its successes in the field of economics, science and technology, the Soviet Union is conducting a peaceloving foreign policy in close unity with fraternal socialist countries. The Peace Program for the 1980's advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by Comrade Brezhnev's initiatives indicates the realistic, constructive ways of reducing the threat of war and deepening detente.

The aggressive forces of imperialism, especially American imperialism, together with the Maoists have set a course hostile to detente, a course leading to intensification of the danger of war, in response to the peace offensive by the USSR and fraternal countries of socialism. The myth of the "Soviet military threat" is a screen for concealing U.S. and NATO militaristic preparations and American imperialism's aggressive actions and expansionism in various parts of the world.

The military-political situation in the Middle East, near the southern borders of our country, continues to worsen above all through the fault of the United States, China and reactionary regimes. An undeclared war is being waged by aggressive, antipopular forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet government are doing everything to strengthen the Soviet state's defensive capability and the combat might of its Armed Forces. The Soviet Army and Navy have everything necessary to defeat any aggressor.

Troops of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District are guarding the Motherland's southern borders vigilantly. They have first-rate weapons and combat equipment and remarkable personnel.

Performing their military duty selflessly and multiplying the traditions of Great Patriotic War heroes, Soviet military personnel, including Turkestan soldiers, are demonstrating unwavering allegiance to the Communist Party and the Soviet people. Shoulder to shoulder with personnel of armies of the fraternal countries of socialism, they will continue to stand vigilantly on guard over the Soviet Motherland and the entire socialist community and will safeguard peace on the planet reliably.

Col Gen O. F. Kulishev Article

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 9 May 82 p 2

[Article by Col Gen O. F. Kulishev, commander of Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District: "An Exploit for the Glory of the Homeland"]

[Excerpts] GruzINFORM--AzerINFORM Thirty-seven years ago the Soviet people and their Armed Forces defeated Hitler's fascism, the bitterest enemy of socialism and all mankind. The most difficult and cruel of all wars experienced by our Motherland ended in a brilliant victory of the Soviet Union. And the farther those stern years depart into the depths of history, the more clearly and vividly the titanic exploit of our people and their Armed Forces and the wisdom of the Leninist party, which headed the struggle for the honor and independence of the Motherland and for the freedom of nations, is revealed to the entire world.

The fiery miles of the past war never had been and never will be merely history for Soviet citizens. The war's results and lessons indicate the irresistible force of socialism, but they also call on nations for higher vigilance and a resolute struggle against aggressive aspirations of international imperialism.

In recent times the course of international events indicates that imperialism, and American imperialism above all, is scorning the lessons of history and has not given up hegemonic schemes or the gamble on military force. The leadership of the aggressive NATO bloc headed by the United States is attempting to undermine detente and whip up the arms race in every possible way so as to break the existing military-strategic balance and achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. Military expenditures of the United States alone will exceed \$1.5 trillion in the current five-year period alone, which is almost 20 times more than corresponding expenditures of all world countries in the period of preparation for World War II.

A fair amount of these fantastic sums goes for the accelerated development and production of new strategic nuclear weapons systems such as the neutron bomb, intercontinental ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and so on.

The real threat of imperialism's aggression grows more and more as a result of the creation of these arms and adherence to the inhumane "doctrine" of the admissibility of a "limited nuclear war." American imperialism cynically proclaims entire continents as a sphere of its "vital interests" and unceremoniously intervenes in the internal affairs of many independent states. "Hot spots" are appearing in various parts of the world, including the Near East, through the fault of imperialism. Aggressive imperialist forces are making more and more active use of the antisoviet, hegemonic politics of Beijing leaders in the fight against peace and socialism.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet state proceed from the assumption that the only way to resolve conflict situations and thorny problems of modern times is the path of patient, constructive talks based on a principle of equality and identical security of the parties, the path of relaxation of international tension. It is only the growing military threat proceeding from imperialism's aggressive circles and lessons of the past war that force us to strengthen national defense and keep the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces at the necessary level.

The make-up of our Armed Forces has changed beyond recognition thanks to the steadfast concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government, achievements of the socialist economy, and successes of Soviet science and technology in the years since the Great Patriotic War. Their organizational structure, technical outfitting and personnel training meet the demands of the time. They now possess everything necessary to offer a crushing rebuff to any aggressor no matter where he appears.

## ARMED FORCES

### SHABANOV VICTORY DAY ADDRESS

LD112030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0915 GMT 9 May 82

[Address by Army General Vitaliy Mikhaylovich Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister and socialist labor hero, on the occasion of victory day--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, today is the 37th anniversary of the day of the great victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany during the Great Patriotic War. This day has become, and forever will remain, a celebration not for the Soviet people alone, who under the guidance of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee performed war an immortal feat of arms and labor, but for all progressive mankind. This battle, unprecedented in scope and violence, lasted for 1,418 days and nights and demanded from the Communist Party, the Soviet people and its armed forces titanic efforts, incomparable courage and unbending will. The more time separates us from 9 May 1945, the more brilliant and complete becomes the universally historic importance of the immortal feat of the Soviet people performed during the hour of terrible trials.

Only the heroic people were capable of courageously enduring the incredible difficulties and decisions piled on their shoulders by the war. German fascism prepared for this war for more than 1 year. For many years fascist Germany was nursing its infamous plan to remove from the face of the earth the first socialist state, to physically destroy millions of Soviet people, to enslave the peoples of the country of the Soviets, to deprive them of the great revolutionary conquests and to make its territory into a German colony and thus prepare the path to world mastery.

To achieve this target, the Hitlerites moved a monstrous military machine against our motherland. They fell upon our motherland with sudden and particular cruelty. No other state could have withstood a blow as powerful as the one that fell upon the Soviet Union in June 1941. Our socialist state withstood this blow. The Soviet people rose to its gigantic height to fight the sacred war. People volunteered to go to the front. Millions performed military feats and sacrificed themselves without fear in the name of victory over the enemy. The land was engulfed in the fire of the partisan movement and burned under the feet of the invaders. Workers did not leave the factories for weeks. Adolescents took their places at machines. Women, old men and

children labored with no less devotion on kolkhoz fields, it was really a national, fatherland war.

The basic fighting force of the peoples of the Soviet Union was the Red Army which succeeded to stop and repel the Hitlerites, who until then were considered invincible. A crushing defeat was inflicted on them. The soldiers of our glorious armed forces showed incomparable courage and great fortitude. They paralyzed and destroyed the fascist army and reduced the Hitlerite military machine to dust in great battles near Moscow and Leningrad, in northern Caucasus and the Kursk bulge, on the Dnepr and Vistula and during the attack operations of the final period of the war. The path to victory was difficult. It was necessary to go through the hardest trials to defeat Hitlerite Germany. The outcome of the mortal struggle with fascism was decided not only in battles, but far from the frontline where Soviet patriots, the selfless workers behind the front, fought heroically to increase production of armaments, military machinery, ammunition, foodstuff, equipment and all that was essential for a victory over the enemy. The strong and steadfast rear and the Communist Party, having subordinated everything to the interests of the front and having created a compact military economy, had mobilized all Soviet people for selfless labor. The party's slogan was "everything for the front, everything for victory." The results of the war proved the indisputable political, economic and military superiority of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany and the invincible strength and vitality of the Soviet multinational state.

The Soviet Union proved stronger than Hitlerite Germany and its satellite because power belongs to workers and peasants in our country; socialism was built, a powerful socialist economy was created, a moral-political unity of the Soviet society has been achieved. During the war years the class foundation of the might of the Soviet state became even stronger. The indestructible union of the workingclass and peasantry is the chief and decisive force of our society, the reliable guarantee of its viability and the source of all victories of the Soviet people. The indissoluble friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people showed with particular force during the years of the war. It was also one of the chief sources of victory over the fascist invaders. By relying securely on the strongest and firmest rear, the Soviet Armed Forces could successfully fulfill their sacred duty to the motherland. The unity of the front and the rear, the army and the people, was also one of the decisive conditions of the victory. The destruction of Hitlerite Germany was a triumph of socialist ideology over the inhumane ideology of fascism. We won because the inspiration and organizer of all the victories of the Soviet people was the Communist Party, the leading and guiding force of the Soviet society. Under the most difficult conditions it managed to mobilize the Soviet people for the sacred struggle against the Hitlerite invaders, it conducted a titanic work to reconstruct the national economy in a military manner and to strengthen the army and the fleet. It insured a radical change in the course of the war and its victorious end. The best sons of the party were always on the frontline of the armed struggle against fascism. They inspired the militant courage of the masses by their own example. They led them to feats and inspired a firm assurance of a full victory over the enemy.



Our people and the peoples of Europe have been living and working in peace for 37 years. The 38th year of a peaceful life, a life without war has begun. Yet experience teaches Soviet people to be vigilant. The aggressive nature of imperialism remains unchanged. In the capitalist world active forces exist which obstruct the process of detente and disarmament, create new types of deadly weapons and strive to achieve military superiority over the countries of the socialist community.

As it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the enemies of detente have lately considerably increased their activities. Adventures, readiness to stake the vital interests of humanity for the sake of narrow and selfish aims are manifest in an especially open manner now with the arrival of new administration to the White House. The foreign policy course proclaimed by the current U.S. leadership is a course aimed at increasing tension and worsening relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Speaking at the 17th AUCCTU Congress and in Tashkent, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the present international situation is causing concern about the future. On the whole, international relations have now reached a clearly defined fork: on the one side is the road to the consolidation of peace and the development of peaceful coexistence and on the other is a road onto which the supporters of the cold war want to push humanity.

The actions of the cold war supporters lead to dangerous balancing on the brink of war. Fanning the war psychosis, the imperialists are expanding the arms race to an unprecedented extent and are systematically increasing their military expenditures. It is sufficient to point to the fact that in the 1981 fiscal year, the U.S. defense budget exceeded \$180 billion. In the current fiscal year, the U.S. defense budget will exceed \$200 billion, and in the next 5 years the U.S. plans to allocate over \$1.5 trillion for military needs. The United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc are planning to deploy in Western Europe almost 600 launching devices, Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles. They hope, beginning with the summer of 1983, to position these missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain and Italy, and thus achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact. This program is clearly aimed at changing the existing strategic parity between the United States and the USSR and to achieve military technical superiority. Taking account of past lessons and the complexity of the present international situation, the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the entire Soviet people struggle persistently to preserve peace and general security, pay appropriate attention to the country's defenses and provide Soviet Armed Forces with everything necessary for the protection of socialist gains. As during the years of war tribulations and the years of peaceful construction, our army and navy have lived and live the same life and have the same interests as the entire people. The unbreakable ties that unite them become strengthened as our society develops.

The Soviet Armed Forces, noted Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are loved by the people. They are always surrounded by solicitude and attention. The Soviet people give the army the flower of our youth and the party sends its best cadres. Educated in the spirit of loyalty to its motherland, the servicemen

of the army and the navy are vigilantly guarding the great revolutionary gains of the Soviet people, world peace and security. They fulfill their patriotic and international duty with honor. They carry high the banner of the great victory which even now remains a menacing warning to all who refuse to give up the dream of new campaigns against the USSR.

Today the entire Soviet people, while implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are erecting the majestic edifice of communism. The Soviet people are struggling for the further property of our multinational state and for the increase of its might. Socialist competition to worthily meet the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR is widening in the entire country. The soldiers of the armed forces, the representatives of all nations and nationalities of our country, are also competing actively. They are meeting the 37th anniversary of the great victory with new successes in military and political training. The greatness of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War will live through the centuries. The great feat of the millions of known and unknown heroes will never disappear from the memory of mankind. They broke facism's spine and brought freedom to the enslaved peoples of European countries. On victory day, in this celebration of the people's glory, we honor the memory of the heroes who fell in defense of the freedom and independence of our motherland. We honor the veterans of labor and war, all those who made their contribution to the drawing near of the glorious hour of victory. Dear comrades, I congratulate you on victory day.

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## ARMED FORCES

CINC GSFG ARMY GEN M. M. ZAYTSEV INTERVIEWED ON GSFG'S TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 14 May 82) pp 1-3

[Interview with CinC of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Army Gen M. M. Zaytsev by a SOVETSKIY VOIN correspondent: "The Homeland Entrusted Us With a Special Posting"]

[Text] Our correspondent met with the Commander-in-Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) Army Gen Mikhail Mitrofanovich Zaytsev and asked him to describe the combat training, service, and competition of GSFG servicemen and the manner in which they respond to that glorious and notable event--the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

[Text of Zaytsev's answer] We serve at the forefront. To the personnel of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, who carry out their patriotic and international duty, these words are imbued with a deep meaning. Soviet soldiers are resolutely determined to defend the frontiers of their friends with the same courage as their own.

The Group personnel are profoundly aware of their responsibilities toward the Fatherland, the Communist party, and their nation, and they guard vigilantly and alertly the western boundaries of the countries of the socialist community. We are proud of being entrusted by the Homeland with the special charge of bearing honorable service beyond the borders of our native country.

Educated by the Leninist party in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, our servicemen face the world as veritable knights of justice, bearers of advanced communist morale. This is being mentioned with special warmth by our German friends, the state and party activists of the German Democratic Republic.

The Group Forces have considerable experience in defending the accomplishments of socialism. They include famed subunits and formations that traveled the heroic path of battles and victories during the years of both the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. The Group Forces include the regiment from whose armored car Vladimir Il'ich Lenin had in April 1917 appealed for accomplishing the socialist revolution in Russia. They also include a battery which had taken part in storming the

Winter Palace in October 1917. Many of our units bear the honorific of Guards units. They had defended Moscow and Stalingrad, taken part in the battles of Kursk and the Odra, and stormed Berlin.

The Combat Flag of the Guards Regiment imeni G. I. Kotovskiy is decorated with the Orders of Lenin, Red Banner, and Kutuzov. The Regiment imeni Sukhe-Bator has been decorated with six Soviet and two Mongolian orders. Legendary feats of battle have been accomplished by the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the famous Guards Urals Volunteer Tank Corps, subsequently transformed into a Guards armored division.

Those now serving in the CSFG are the sons and grandsons of heroic frontline fighters. They worthily continue their traditions and pride themselves in the great trust shown in them by the Homeland and the party in making them the sentinels of the forefront.

I often am among the troops or in the thick of the crowd of soldiers, as the saying goes, on the most varied occasions--on training fields, tank parking grounds, proving grounds, and at naval exercises, and I chat man to man with fighting men having the most varied occupations: missilemen, tank crews, pilots, motorized-unit riflemen, engineers, communications personnel, artillerymen, and drivers....And I will not conceal that it is a pleasure to see how privates, noncoms, ensigns, and officers standing honorable watch at the forefront master gladly and with a native competence military skills and the operation of modern equipment and weapons.

The commanding officers and headquarters personnel as well as political organs and party and Komsomol organizations orient the efforts of personnel toward fulfilling plans and programs for combat and political preparedness, further strengthening military discipline, and increased vigilance and combat readiness. An ever increasing role in accomplishing these tasks is played by socialist competition. It has become an effective means of mobilizing fighting men to implement the tasks posed to the Armed Forces by the Communist party.

All training tasks are being accomplished with great enthusiasm and inspiration by the tank personnel of the Guards Regiment imeni G. I. Kotovskiy, commanded by Guards Lt Col V. Yakushev. There, most of the personnel drive combat vehicles in a masterly manner, unfailingly hit targets, and maintain equipment and weapons in a model condition. Many tank crewmen have achieved excellence in political and combat preparedness and promotion in their specialties, having become true military professionals, and many tank crews have achieved complete interchangeability. In that regiment everyone from the commanding officer to the private lovingly learns to operate the equipment entrusted and carefully maintains it. There, every field exercise is conducted meaningfully, under complex circumstances approaching those of actual combat. The tank crewmen display model personal discipline, which is maintained by the entire personnel.

In that regiment competition has become an inseparable part of the entire process of the training and education of tank crewmen. The spirit of a healthy competition among fighting men is maintained in all ways. During evaluation of results not only are the winners named but also the reasons for their achievements elucidated.

Those who attain inferior results are not passed over in silence either, in that regiment; the causes of their failures are impersonally analyzed and advice and recommendations for eliminating shortcomings are provided.

It is pleasing to know of the outstanding results attained in political and combat preparedness by Col V. Tatrokov, Maj B. Shekula, Capt S. Smirnov, and Sr Lts G. Savel'yev and V. Filippov. In the units and subunits in which these officers serve the number of trainees with "excellence" rating, class specialists, and category-athletes has doubled.

These combat collectives, like others, are distinguished by firm discipline and a high degree of organization; the motive power there are party and Komsomol members—the initiators of all glorious feats. The personal example they provide is the force that stimulates the personnel toward inspired labor in the name of strengthening the combat preparedness of units and subunits.

It is no sin to reveal that formalism in the organization of the competition has not yet been eliminated everywhere. There are subunits in which the adopted pledges are still rarely mentioned. Sometimes one does not sense the spirit of competition between soldiers, platoons, and units. It also happens sometimes that when a company or a battallion departs for tactical exercises certain commanders and political instructors neglect assisting their subordinates in fulfilling specific pledges. And in the course of the exercises themselves, too, resourceful actions are ignored and the causes of the failures of individual servicemen are not analyzed.

Concern for a high combat preparedness of troops imbues the Group's Military Council, commanders, and political organs. At sessions of the Military Council, official conferences, within the party aktivs, and at meetings an increasing number of new aspects of the refinement of military skills is discussed. Extensive organizational work is done on location. The commanders and party and Komsomol organizations spare no effort from one day to another to improve the quality of combat training, elevate the level of operational skills, and increase combat readiness.

Combat readiness.... In the fighting man's mind this concept acquires a tangible outline already during the first exercises when commanders and political instructors tell him that at present the young soldiers of the 1980s have been entrusted with the privilege of joining the phalanx of defenders of the socialist Homeland. Combat readiness is a special state of mind and heart in the soldier. The call to assembly is, as a rule, always sudden but it never takes a genuine soldier unaware. The days and hours of the fighting men are perpetually imbued with concern and a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the beloved Homeland, for its future, and they live in constant readiness to repulse the forces of darkness.

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## AIR FORCES

### OFFICERS CALLED TO TASK FOR MISDEEDS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "Their Conscience Was Pricked"]

[Text] The above was the title of a satirical article by Colonel A. Drovosekov, which was published on 26 December 1981. It told about Lieutenant Colonel V. Shatalov's abuse of his service position, as a result of which he illegally received an apartment in the city of Krasnodar, although, since he was stationed at garrison "X" in the Transcaucasus Military District, he already had an apartment there.

Major General of Aviation Ye. Kabanov, political section chief for the Transcaucasus Military District air forces, has reported to the editors that an investigation has confirmed the correctness of the facts presented in the article. The newspaper article and information gathered during the inspection were discussed in the military council of the district air forces. For misuse of his service position and for serious negligence in his service duties, Communist Shatalov received a reprimand, which was entered into his records. He has been recommended for discharge into the reserve.

The response to the article from the chief of the billeting directorate for the Transcaucasus Military District states that the individuals whose negligence helped Shatalov to gain possession of two apartments have been disciplined. Shatalov has now vacated the living space he illegally occupied at the military post.

The article "Their Conscience Was Pricked" also told about improper activities on the part of Captain A. Chelokyan, commander of a military construction company, who illegally gave some of his subordinates brief leaves for visits to their homes.

L. Malyavkin, party committee secretary for the work supervisor's section, has reported that the newspaper article was discussed at an officers' meeting of the military construction detachment in which Captain Chelokyan serves, as well as in the work supervisor's section. Chelokyan has been expelled from the CPSU for acts incompatible with the title of communist. The military procuracy is investigating the cases of illegal granting of brief leaves.

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## AIR FORCES

### TACTICAL INTERCEPTER TRAINING

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Lt Col G. Shkotskiy, military pilot first class and air regiment chief of staff, Red Banner Far East Military District: "A Hypothetical Problem Was Received in the Air"]

[Text] The situation in the tactical flight exercise was as tense as possible. Attempting to gain air superiority, the "enemy" was highly active. Targets were moving from various directions and at various altitudes. In addition, the other side was using interference and taking skillful advantage of the terrain and the bad weather. The unit airmen were performing with combat intensity. They were promptly detecting and attacking targets at distant ranges. This forced the "enemy" to switch tactics, and now new groups of aircraft were appearing in the air.

The regimental commander and Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Ionchenkov, his deputy, decided that the "enemy" was in all likelihood counting on the new targets to divert the interceptors. Single aircraft would then be able to penetrate to the defended areas from other directions. The airmen in the flight headed by Captain V. Balabanov, military pilot first class, were therefore assigned the mission of remaining ready to be rerouted at commands from the tactical control officer.

And then, at the very height of the exercise, when the flight had successfully intercepted a group target, it received a new mission--immediately to attack targets which had suddenly appeared and were constantly maneuvering. Balabanov himself and his wingmen, Captains R. Akhmetshin, A. Zaytsev and A. Polozhay, pilots first class, now had their "own" targets. They all conducted the battle skillfully.

This was just one episode out of the combat training for the airmen of our regiment, which was serving on the homeland's extreme eastern borders. Situations such as the one described are clearly typical of a combat situation. And in the frontline experience of the Great Patriotic War years, Soviet airmen frequently entered into battle with more than just a single target detected in advance. They frequently had to engage in fierce skirmishes with an enemy unexpectedly appearing, frequently receiving their mission while already in the air or, to demonstrate

personal initiative and resolutely attack the targets which constituted the greatest danger in the specific situation.

The new equipment and the powerful armament of the missile-carriers have brought about significant changes in air tactics. It is especially important for the pilot to be able effectively to perform missions suddenly emerging in the complex and dynamic situation of modern warfare. And we take this into account when we organize and conduct the training and indoctrinational process. We devote a great deal of attention to developing in the airmen the qualities of good fighters--initiative, combat activeness and an inexorable will to win. Numerous measures in our regiment are devoted to the development of these qualities, particularly in the young airmen. I shall discuss just a few of those measures which have become an organic part of both the ground training and the practical flight training.

In order to develop in both the group leaders and their wingmen the skills necessary to perform with initiative and to make certain that they can confidently perform the complex missions, we strive for maximum approximation of the classes and drills conducted as part of the preliminary training to the conditions of modern warfare. For this purpose we model various alternatives for a specific exercise. This motivates the airmen to search creatively for the most effective tactical procedures and combat maneuvers. The instructor takes the dynamics of the forthcoming flight for combat application into account, announces the hypothetical problem and places the trainees into situations in which they demonstrate combat activeness and acquire the skills required to perform competently in unusual situations.

Naturally, the development of good fighting qualities is a multifaceted process, a process which cannot be limited to work in the classroom. It is one thing to imagine the best thing to do in a battle, in an unexpectedly changing tactical situation, and quite another to actually perform a mission unexpectedly arising. During the flight training we therefore strive to see that the flights for combat application are conducted in an instructive tactical background, without indulgences or simplifications. I would not say that this does not add to the work of the commander and staff, that it does not require additional measures with respect to assuring flight safety. These efforts are returned with interest, however. First and foremost, the airmen perfect their air training and the combat readiness of the subunits and units as a whole gains strength more rapidly.

Questions of improving the tactical training are discussed during postflight critiques and at meetings of the methods council. Each instructive incident is thoroughly studied and made known to all the air fighters. After performing one of the missions, Captain I. Guslyakov, military pilot first class, was assigned a new mission in the air--that of intercepting an unexpectedly appearing target. The officer performed with tactical competence and good calculation, skillfully employed the most effective combat maneuver for the specific situation, resolutely attacked the "enemy" and achieved victory. Major A. Averin, military pilot first class, sent into the air on an intercept mission, simultaneously carried out an unbeatable attack against another target. The methods council made a detailed study of the initiative demonstrated by these veteran pilots in their actions. The best method for intercepting in such situations was worked out as a result. It has



now been added to the tactical arsenal of our airmen and has justified itself more than once on flights with combat application.

The performance of combat training missions involving retargeting in the air requires precise and coordinated action on the part of specialists of the command post crew. We therefore devote extremely careful attention to their training. Training sessions in which conditions are as close as possible to actual combat are extremely helpful. The practical skills essential for the successful performance of impending flight assignments are worked out as part of an integrated process. Squadron and flight commanders ordinarily attend these classes. This makes it possible for them, as the group leaders, to better coordinate the tactical concepts with the dynamic air situation and to orient themselves confidently despite its great diversity. Take, for example, the joint preliminary preparation of the pilots and aircraft controllers. Various alternatives of action are worked out for both the pilots and the tactical controls specialists.

The approximation of classes, drills and flights for combat application to the conditions of combat reality contributes to the volitional conditioning of the airmen and teaches them how to perform skillfully in a complex situation in the air, during the performance of unexpectedly arising missions.

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## AIR FORCES

### HELICOPTER TRAINING PROBLEMS AIRED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Lt Col G. Ivanov and Lt Col V. Karpov, pilot first class and pilot-inspector, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Upon Empty Trenches--Why the Helicopter Pilots Failed to Fulfill the Mission"]

[Text] The incident with which I would like to begin my discussion of the helicopter pilots' combat training occurred last year. The squadron commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. Perevozchikov did not perform its mission in the best possible manner. While providing fire support for the advancing forces, the combat helicopters carried out a strike... upon the "enemy's" vacated trenches. The officer in charge of the exercise did not conceal his dissatisfaction. He told the air support controller: "Tell the squadron commander to look for the target ahead of the combat orders of attacking forces. Tell him not to shoot where there is nothing to shoot at...."

How does one explain the fact that the airmen were not always able to keep up with the rapid development of events on the battlefield? It was sometimes due to the fact that certain pilots were not orienting themselves very well in the exercise situation, using information which rapidly became obsolete with the changes in the situation. Lacking an adequate knowledge of the operational tactics of the subunits of ground forces, the crews did not always notice the changes occurring. This is why they "worked over" a trench abandoned by the "enemy."

Did the helicopter pilots in the winter training period derive the proper conclusions from last year's error? Did they expand their tactical perspective?

...Preliminary flight preparation is under way in the squadron. It was organized on the eve of an exercise in which the crews are to provide air support for motorized rifle and tank subunits. The squadron commander's operational map with the tactical situation plotted on it is spread out in the classroom. The area in which active operations will soon develop is densely covered with blue symbols. A single glance at the map is sufficient to draw a conclusion as to the other side's combat capabilities.

"What sort of forces and means does the 'enemy' have at its disposal?" we ask Lieutenant B. Kapustin.

The officer looks at the map in confusion and cannot say anything specific except: "Here it has...." We ask Senior Lieutenant P. Zemskov to help out his comrade. Zemskov makes a brisk attempt to report the situation, but in the process he commits errors in naming the opposite side's units and is clearly not competent at reading the tactical symbols. Certain other officers exhibit the same sort of weaknesses. It becomes clear that none of them has looked at the proper training aid, where they could easily find the answers to many of the questions which the pilots do not understand.

In the advanced air subunits which are to perform joint missions with the ground forces in the training battles, careful attention is devoted to the study of their operational tactics. Such classes are essential for organizing close interaction and for making the most effective use of the combat helicopters' fire power. This opinion is maintained by Captain R. Khodus and the other officers, who have performed the duties of air support controller more than once.

There is apparently a different point of view in the unit which we first discussed, however. It is difficult to believe, but true, that during the winter months only a single class was conducted in the unit on the tactics of a combined-arms battle. And that took place back in December.

"Why was this the only such class held?" we asked Major A. Mazurov, a staff officer.

"We do not have enough specialists knowledgeable about the operational tactics of ground-force subunits," was the answer.

Fighting men of the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Major V. Ivanov live right next to the airmen, however, successfully assaulting the pinnacles of skill.

"How would you react to a request by the helicopter pilots to conduct joint exercises in the tactics of combined-arms combat?" we asked the battalion commander.

"Any of our officers would willingly accept the request."

Short exercises in the squadron and the running through of flights by the "dis-mounted flight training" method could help to enhance the airmen's understanding of the tactics of combined-arms subunits. If the exercise director provided for working out the proper elements, of course. During a short exercise, however, Lieutenant Colonel Perevozchikov did not assign a single hypothetical problem which would have forced the trainees to think about the peculiarities of the combat work performed by the subunits they were supporting or oriented them toward the organization of precise interaction with the latter. The run-through of the flight was also conducted as though the helicopter pilots were preparing for an air battle and not for carrying out strikes against a ground "enemy."

We asked how socialist competition, designed to enhance the airmen's special training, was organized in the squadron. We soon discovered there was no use looking for a point about improving the tactical perspective in the commitments of the officers or the flights. Major A. Yurlov, deputy squadron commander for political affairs, explained the cause of this omission in a fairly confused manner. Only one conclusion could be drawn: This matter had simply escaped the attention of the commander, the staff and the party organization.

Formalism in the competition was especially graphically displayed in the exercise. The squadron was supporting the landing of a tactical airborne assault force and the forcing of a water barrier, and carrying out strikes against various "enemy" targets. Each flight was replete with maneuvers and complex elements. A stand had been set up in advance in the squadron, on which it was planned to display the results of competition by missions of the day. When the squadron left for the airfield in the countryside, the stand was forgotten. The strange thing is that this circumstance did not alarm Major O. Stupak, an officer with the political organ who was present there.

The artificial divergence of the flight assignments from the tactical situation was constantly in evidence throughout the entire battle. The performance of tactical elements was not analyzed during the flight critique. Nor were they mentioned when the missions for the next flight were assigned. As a result the squadron did not support the motorized rifle, tank or other subunits during the commitment of the second echelon to the battle. The helicopter pilots knew the approximate time it would be committed. The airmen were not called upon (perhaps the air support controller had been put out of action), however, and the squadron commander did not send the crews into the air. One had the impression that he did not understand what was happening on the battlefield or that he was waiting to be told what to do.

A few hours later at the range we met one of the staff members who had helped to set up the exercise. We had the feeling he was disappointed by the helicopter pilots' failure. The conversation turned to the need for a thorough study by the airmen of the tactics of combined-arms combat. We inquired:

"Did the staff send any officers to the helicopter subunit to conduct classes in general tactics"?

The answer was brief:

"The airmen did not ask us for any."

Has their training in this area, then, been left to proceed on its own?

The helicopter pilots must derive the proper conclusions from the lessons provided by the tactical exercise which took place during the concluding stage of the winter training.

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## AIR FORCES

### MILITARY TRANSPORT DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Col A. Sorokin: "On the Flight--'Antey'"]

[Text] One experiences a feeling of amazement each time one sees the An-22 military air transport plane known as the "Antey." A colossus! How does the concrete keep from buckling beneath the gigantic wheels, entire clusters of which are strung like bagels on the shock absorber struts of the landing gear. The giant aircraft weighs hundreds of tons, after all.

The aviators parry such apprehensions: "What do you mean? Our airship moves so lightly and gracefully that it leaves no trace even when it lands on dirt."

This is one of the remarkable features of the gigantic winged machine. Its main feature, however, is its unsurpassed cargo capacity. It is difficult to find a comparison for the cargo capacity: a hangar, perhaps, or a plant shop. The latter would probably be the best comparison: tall, with hoists on girders right below the ceiling. The largest kind of equipment is housed in the enormous innards of the fuselage. And not in just a single layer, either. The tanks, infantry combat vehicles and weapons appear almost toylike in the cargo hatch. They depart through the enormous mouth of a ramp, the doors of which move apart like bridges separating over a river.

This aircraft, which has long since proven its worth, has many merits. Even a brief listing of them would occupy a lot of space. And could one speak of them more eloquently than has the aircraft itself with its extensive list of world records? We had better talk about the people who are the masters of this machine, those who make skillful use of its modern equipment during the intense, routine days of combat training.

...It was far past midnight when I approached the airfield used by the air transport pilots. Constellations of air navigation lights moved rapidly in from the horizon. These were "Antey" transports returning from a flight of many hours.

Later, I was shown entire rolls of flight maps, showing the outlines of this "round-the-world" air trip. Through numerous turning points the broken line led now into the high latitudes, where the tundra lay freezing in the white stillness, now turning to the south, where spring reigned. The crews covered thousands of kilometers in dense clouds. There were fogs and thunderstorms on the route. And they were traveling in formation (the group was led by the commander and the unit's senior navigator). All attention was focused upon the displays of the airborne radar sets: the blip from the lead aircraft, "front line" reference points, the operational boundaries of the "enemy's" air defense system, and a great deal more.

Naturally, all of the data had been computed in advance and fed into the electronic memory bank of the airborne TsVM (digital computers). And these automatons guided the "Antey" aircraft accurately along the route. These were geographic coordinates, however, taken from a map. A "live" flight constantly makes adjustments, however, and the weather produces various unexpected problems. The wind would shift, the tactical setting would change, and so forth. In short, the crews had enough work to do. Especially the airborne navigators.

The greatest difficulty was posed by the task of reaching the landing area. The sight was limited in size. It was nighttime, and there were clouds. Not one of the crews had ever been in this area before. All hopes were pinned on the intelligent sighting and navigation systems, on the experience and training of the navigators, on their skill. Now Lieutenant Colonel V. Bazhutin, navigator of the lead, command crew, "fixed" on the screen a bright, clearly outlined reference point--the characteristic projection of a forest. This was the first reference point. Viktor Ivanovich immediately superimposed the cross-hairs over it, and the digital computer immediately made all the parameter corrections for reaching the designated site. The "Antey" aircraft set out on the final leg, one after another. The reports "I see the first one!" followed. From on board the lead aircraft Bazhutin sent out a flare--the signal that it was time for the drop. Ground theodolites took a fix on it. At even time intervals the crews sent the landing forces out into the night.

The results of the flight were learned the next morning. The "Antey" aircraft had reached the unfamiliar sites without error as to time or place, with a precision within seconds! This was far better than the norms or an excellent evaluation. This sort of precision seems incredible, when one takes into account how many aircraft had flown through the airspace during the night, in all directions. Furthermore, the flight conditions were varied. Only after getting better acquainted with those who operated the powerful airships along such complex routes did it become clear that the unit airmen could handle the job.

Majors V. Smirnov, L. Kalinin, V. D'yakonov and other aircraft commanders have long since achieved the first-class rating and have a total of several thousand hours of flight time. Vitaliy Vasil'yevich D'yakonov, for example, now has more than 5,000 hours, and he previously served in the fighter aviation. Major L. Kalinin has 9,500 hours! The navigators also have extensive experience. Major V. Gushchin, for example, began to fly on an Li-2, on which the main instrument was a drift computer. He now skillfully handles the most modern navigation systems.

And Major B. Zakirov, squadron navigator, is from the generation of navigator-engineers. Bagautdin Farkhutdinovich is in his element in the cabin on the first level of the control compartment, where one is dazzled by the instruments and toggle switches. His fingers slide over the keys of the digital computer with the certainty of a pianist, when he programs the machine for the flight. How difficult must have been the path to these pinnacles of cybernetics for the young fellow from far off Udmurtia.

"Nothing out of the ordinary," Zakirov says with a smile. "After graduating from school, I went to Chelyabinsk and entered the higher school for navigators. I earned my diploma, and now I fly."

...It turned out that I had only imagined this flight to be an unusually difficult one. "It was far more difficult in the 'Zapad-81' exercise," the aviators say. "In that exercise the landing forces were dropped by four parallel columns of aircraft onto four sites simultaneously. That was a real school."! Those flights have been thoroughly studied here and have served the unit airmen well during the tense, routine days of winter training. The heat of socialist competition for a fitting reception for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR is growing. The airmen have fulfilled the commitments they accepted for the winter training period in a worthy manner. The unit has performed without flight accidents, as it has during the past 12 years. The control wheels of the "Antey" aircraft are in dependable and skillful hands."

11499

CSO: 1801/252

## GROUND FORCES

### MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTAL STAFF ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 1

/Article: "Regimental Staff"/

/Text/ An inspection was being conducted in the "N"th Guard Motorized Rifle Regiment. The soldiers worked night and day on the firing range, in the motor pools, and in classes, demonstrating the mastery they had acquired during the winter training period. The regimental staff officers, headed by Guard Lt Col V. Kriunev, a communist, could be found at the hottest points -- places where the measure of success was determined.

And now, the difficult examination was behind them. The family names of those who had distinguished themselves could be heard, and awards are being given out to the victors. Guard Lt Col Kriunev, with resounding steps, approaches MSU K. Moskalenko. Being one of the first to be presented with an engraved watch by the Deputy Minister of Defense, the latter noted that the personal example and the precise, well-organized operational work on the part of the staff officers to a great extent determined the success of the regiment in passing the examination, as well as in increasing the field expertise of its subunits and their combat readiness.

The leading Soviet military leader, B.M. Shaposhnikov, at one time figuratively described the role of the staff as being the brains of the army. The exactness of this characterization has withstood the test of time. Examples of knowledgeable planning of combat operations, flexibility and operational knowledge in directing forces and equipment were shown by our staffs, including unit staffs, during the years of the Great Fatherland War. And today, they justify with honor their high status.

A regimental staff is an important and responsible nucleus in the control of troops. Here begins the professional development of cadre staff workers, and staff-duty skills are acquired and improved on-the-job, which are necessary for every officer. This is why many Soviet military commanders and prominent leaders



remember the regimental staff school with special warmth and gratitude. The majority of those who now command regiments and divisions have also gone through this school. Staff work skills help them to successfully resolve assigned tasks and to improve command and control of subunits and units in accordance with requirements of modern combat.

Multifaceted is the activity of the staff in the daily life of the regiment. By order of the commander it develops the plan for combat and political training and controls its accomplishment, as well as organizes and controls the training and carrying out of guard and internal duties. An important function of the staff is to account for personnel, weapons, combat and other technology, and ammunition. Socialist competition is organized with its active participation. It is clear that, depending on how well the staff functions, to a great degree the quality and effectiveness of the training-educational process, combat and mobilization readiness of the regiment, and discipline, as well as military order in all its elements, all rely on the staff.

With the development of new means for conducting armed combat, the appearance of the regiment has also changed. Being the basic tactical and administrative-service unit in the different Services of the Armed Forces, it continues to acquire an ever greater independence in the resolution of combat tasks. Of course, requirements for the regiment staff, as an organ of command and control, are also increasing. Hitherto unseen speed, dynamism, wide-ranging geographic scope, and other factors of modern combat, precipitated by the revolution in military affairs, have significantly complicated its work. The words of comrade L.I. Brezhnev can be applied in full measure, when he said that command and control has turned into a science which must be mastered as quickly and as completely as possible.

Real army life has given us many examples testifying to the high degree of professional mastery on the part of regimental staff officers and their ability to do their job in strict accordance with modern requirements for command and control. Especially indicative in this regard were the exercises of "Zapad-81", which turned out to be an important juncture in the development of the Soviet Armed Forces. During these exercises, the majority of unit staff officers proved by doing it, that they have a sufficient mastery of the "feel" of the new and that they are capable of working by using their initiative and creativity in the most complex situation. The experience of these exercises is a reliable foundation for the further increase in the level of operational-tactical training of staffs.

The most important condition for smooth coordination and relevant work of a regimental staff and ~~in~~ being able to successfully resolve problems, both in daily training and under combat condi-

tions, is irreproachable training on the part of every staff officer, leading to the ability to accomplish his functional responsibilities. A staff officer, in our understanding, is a person from whom one can always learn something or borrow something. He is found in key positions for the purpose of increasing the combat readiness of the unit, and he is the carrier of everything new and advanced.

Among the personnel of the Tank Red Banner Regiment imeni Lenin Komsomol, commanded by Lt Col V. Lepikhov( Red Banner Byelo-Russian Military District), great authority is exercised by the staff officers, for example. At the basis of their work style lie a high sense of personal responsibility for fulfilling military and party obligations, the ability to concentrate their efforts on the main and decisive aspects in the struggle for further increasing unit combat readiness, and the resolve to strengthen military discipline. All this comes about as a result of thoughtful and detailed work with staff officers by the regiment commander, the chief of staff, and the party organization. The professional studies of staff officers is relevant and closely tied to practice. Being the initiators of many good beginnings, directed at perfecting combat studies, they actively support every kind of intelligent proposal that is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the learning process and the efficiency of competitions which arise in subunits.

In resolving those problems which any unit faces, an exceptionally large role belongs to the chief of staff, who is the first deputy commander. Only he has the right, given him by the Regulation for Internal Service of the Armed Forces of the USSR, after decisions have been made by the regiment commander, to give orders and commands to persons subordinate to the commander in the commander's name. It is from here that higher requirements for the chief of staff originate. A high degree of ideological-theoretical, operational-tactical, and technical training; staff know-how; the ability - at any moment - to determine exactly the link in the chain of command that decides whether or not a matter will be successful and to mobilize all effort to carry out the commander's order: These are the qualities without which a regimental chief of staff would be simply unthinkable.

Especially much depends on the chief of staff in combat. He is not simply an executor of the commander's will. He is one of the closest of his assistants. "The commander," writes MSU S.S. Biryuzov in his memoirs, "must believe in his chief of staff as he does in himself. One cannot work without this." This also applies in full to the interrelationships between the commander and the regimental chief of staff. Their ability to work together and understand one another is the most important factor in the success of the regiment, both in training and in combat.

The XXVI Party Congress oriented the cadres towards seeking new ways to increase the effectiveness of the national economy and to intensify it. Great tasks loom, in connection with this, before the communists of unit staffs also. One of them is to find ways for further increasing savings in the educational process and to intensify training. One cannot agree with those who consider research work in this area to be the exclusive domain of military educational institutions and higher staffs. Regiment staffs have also become unique centers of military-educational work. Conducted here are active searches for new methods of conducting combat operations in contemporary warfare and more effective means for personnel training. Critical tasks are also being faced by the staffs in connection with developing inter-regimental competition and with regard to a movement to share advanced concepts. Success in this matter will undoubtedly be greater if all staffs would learn to earmark what is new and advanced that arises in the course of competition, and if they become true generators of creative thought in resolving problems of combat and political training.

The improvement in regimental staff work is tied in the closest possible way to increased responsibility of its members for a given assignment and to an affirmation of an atmosphere of party principle, creativity, and innovative spirit in its collective. In this respect, a great deal depends on the fighting spirit of the party organization and the participation of every communist on the staff. The latter should be an example to everyone of business-like demeanor and exacting in his evaluation of achievements. The responsibility of staff officers is to actively participate in educational work with personnel. During these days they are being called upon to take an active part in propaganda relevant to all members of the armed forces having to study the materials of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Food Program of the USSR.

Soviet soldiers stand their combat watch night and day, protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. A worthy input to the undeviating improvement of combat readiness of the Armed Forces is being made by unit staffs.

11350

CSO: 1301/280

## NAVAL FORCES

### VARIOUS NAVAL TOPICS DISCUSSED

#### Conference on Diving Held

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 82 p 2

[Article by Captain 1st Rank N. Remizov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent from the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base: "A Practical Scientific Conference"]

[Text] The Kronshtadt Diving School was created one hundred years ago in May 1882. The salvage and rescue service of our navy has been making history ever since.

During the Great Patriotic War, Soviet divers helped 745 ships, freed 840 grounded vessels, and raised 1,920 ships with a total displacement of more than a million tons.

Hero of Socialist Labor academician Ye. Kreps; USSR state prize winners Professor General Major of Medical Service I. Sapov, Captain 1st Rank Engineer G. Berezin, Colonel of Medical Service A. Fokin, Rear Admiral Engineer (retired) N. Chiper; pioneers in the mastery of deep-water dives Captains 3d Rank (retired) B. Ivanov, I. Vyskrebentsev; and the representative of the Sevastopol' Diving School Captain 3d Rank A. Zamula discussed this at a practical scientific conference in Leningrad.

#### Helicopter ASW Training in Mediterranean

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel M. Trubnikov: "Helicopters Over the Sea"]

[Text] The boundless expanse of the Mediterranean Sea was clearly visible to helicopter crew commander, Captain Yu. Zasukhin, from onboard the ASW cruiser. However, its beauty could be admired only briefly. Along with the navigator, Captain V. Sinyuk, he started rushing to his rotary-wing aircraft. A training exercise must be held right there at their work places before taking off in search of the "enemy."

The subunit deputy commander Major V. Voloshin has decided to train the crew in working out activities during a search. The first scenario was given--the helicopter has arrived at the reference point. The major orders Zasukhin to begin a sonar watch. The latter gives the command to navigator Sinyuk:

"Begin the search."

The necessary equipment has been switched on by now and the sonar station has been emplaced. Sinyuk reported on its lowering. Voloshin noted with satisfaction--everything was done step-by-step and efficiently. A military pilot first class, he knows well the crew's training level. The formation of the commander and navigator took place under him, first at the base and then also on long cruises. Both officers, in Major Voloshin's opinion, possess the best qualities of naval helicopter pilots--they have an excellent knowledge of the equipment and weapons, they are competent tactical thinkers, and they love the sky and the sea.

The crew demonstrated particular skill at a recent exercise. The ship arrived at the prescribed area after a lengthy trip. The air, surface, and underwater situation was quite complex. The cruiser commander decided to send helicopters into the air. Zasukhin's crew was selected. It many times carried out various missions far from the cruiser, in total cloudiness and at dusk, and in stormy weather. Positive reports on submaring contacts were always received onboard the ship.

The fleet commander-in-chief expressed his appreciation to the ship helicopter pilots on completion of the exercise. Captain Zasukhin was awarded the Order of the Red Star for exemplary fulfillment of his tasks and for the high combat skills and bravery which he demonstrated.

The submarine-search training exercise continued. Major Voloshin, punctually adhering to the plan which he had developed, issued one scenario after another:

"A definite mark has appeared on the search station screen, but you do not hear noise from the target."

The navigator Captain Sinyuk immediately began to click the toggle switches. Zasukhin, having switched on the autopilot, carefully scans the horizon--is there a surface target in this area. Then the officers briefly exchange opinions and the pilot makes the right decision. The essence of it is simple--to change the search area. Inexperienced specialists could have acted differently--to try nevertheless during lengthy hovering to "hear" a submarine. Such a lengthy pause, as a rule, favors only the "enemy."

Voloshin gave many other complicated scenarios to his subordinates. They reacted to them correctly and without delay. Each such training exercise is a great opportunity for Zasukhin and Sinyuk to adopt the advanced experience of Major Voloshin who always has something for them to learn. He is one of the most skillful ASW pilots, a participant in many distant cruises. The major recently completed his eight-hundredth flight in search of an "enemy" submarine.

#### Warrant Officer Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 2

[Article by Captain 3d Rank V. Tarasov, Deputy Commander for Political Affairs of a minesweeper squadron: "Who Will Become a Warrant Officer"]

[Text] Warrant Officer A. Protsenko served in our squadron for many years and his service all this time was poor. They conducted explanatory work with him and used various measures to influence him. However, alas, nothing came of it. Finally the natural finale arrived--Protsenko was transferred to the reserve.

When such a thing happens, you first of all ask yourself the question--was everything done to re-educate the warrant officer? Probably not everything was done, probably some pedagogical errors were made in working with Protsenko. However, I will take the liberty of saying: even if everything had been done, it would nevertheless have been impossible to make a real warrant officer out of Protsenko. For, really, this individual proved to be out of his element.

Protsenko performed his compulsory service in a motorized rifle subunit and even then had a lot of unfavorable criticism. He was also evaluated negatively during his work at industrial enterprises after his transfer to the reserve. He had changed his work place many times, nowhere distinguishing himself by work but rather being categorized everywhere as a lover of alcohol. Then Protsenko suddenly got the idea of serving in the navy. It must be said that he was successful at it and found himself in warrant officer school. His short-lived inclination toward the sea quickly passed and Protsenko did not begin to bother studying his naval specialty. When he came to one of our minesweepers as a boatswain, it became clear that he knew his work poorly. However, you would think a person would have the desire to learn everything. But that was just the trouble--Protsenko had neither the desire to master boatswain's work nor the calling for it. His own indifference to service and lack of discipline had a harmful effect on his subordinates. It must be said that they breathed a sigh of relief in the squadron when Protsenko left.

I cited this example not to reproach the military commissariat and personnel organ workers concerned with selecting warrant officer candidates and not as a rebuke to those who train them for ship service in the warrant officer schools. Of course, in their work they, at times, produce defective output but, in principle, they are doing a difficult, very large and important job. The overwhelming majority of those who, thanks to them, became warrant officers serve honorably. However, this is what I would especially like to emphasize--as a rule, those who generally serve better are not those who, like Protsenko, come to the navy accidentally or, as the saying goes, "from the side," but rather those who we ourselves have sent to the warrant officer schools, in whose future we have actively and interestedly participated along with the military commissariat and personnel organ workers. In other words, the problems connected with building up a warrant officer cadre can be solved better and easier if you do not wait while someone searches for and trains a good warrant officer for you, but if you yourself persistently look for worthy candidates in your own collective or among the reservists who formerly served in the collective.

For example, this is how the naval minesweeper "Khar'kovskiy Komsomolets" gets its warrant officers. This is one of the leading ships in our unit. Recently it returned from a long cruise during which the sailors successfully carried out a number of crucial tasks. The great service of the warrant officers was a reliable support to the work of the officers during the cruise. Here is the significant thing--a majority of the warrant officers, e.g., Warrant Officers V. Klimenko, A. Zmitrovich, V. Fedosenok and others served with us not so long ago as seamen and petty officers on the ships of our squadron. At one time we had to work quite a bit with each of them. The commanders and political workers, having noted that they had a definite aptitude for studying equipment and working with people, prepared them painstakingly for their future destiny as warrant officers on a ship and inculcated in them a love for the sea and the navy. And this has been the result--today there is an excellent warrant officer collective on the "Khar'kovskiy Komsomolets." All of the warrant officer billets here have been filled with responsible people, devoted to their work, people for whom a ship is not a place of service but their own home, their own family.

Unfortunately, all crews do not act so farsightedly and consistently. Take, as an example, the minesweeper commanded by Senior Lieutenant N. Strepko. Errors are often committed here in the selection and education of warrant officers. Specifically, the minesweeper does not always think about filling its vacant positions in a timely fashion. One, of course, can understand Strepko in this case--he does not want to take an unknown somebody into the crew. But are there really no people in the crew itself, among the seamen and petty officers, who are worthy of becoming warrant officers after completion of their compulsory service? Of course, there were and are now such people in the crew. However, Strepko and the other officers did not even talk with many of them about their possible continuation of service in the navy as warrant officers. And those sailors with whom they have talked did not want to remain on the ship.

Why does it turn out this way? Why do the sailors on one ship ardently accept the offer to serve as warrant officers while those on another refuse? Much, in my view, depends on how and when such an offer is made. It is one thing when you carry out lengthy and painstaking work with the best sailors and discuss warrant officer service with them many times. It is quite another thing when everything is reduced to only a fleeting conversation about this and, in addition, this takes place a day or two before the release of the servicemen to the reserve at a time when they have already made other plans for the future. It must be clearly understood that the decision to remain in the navy as a warrant officer is a very crucial decision involving the selection of a life's path for many years in the future, and even forever. It is clear that it cannot be made lightly. In short, special tact is required here of the commander and political workers as well as a fine understanding of the psychology of the subordinate. Sometimes, especially if the sailor hesitates about the choice, it may be best not to force it.

I will cite one such example. Petty Officer 1st Class V. Khvostenko served outstandingly on one of the ships. The time approached and it was suggested to him that he remain in the service as a warrant officer. It was apparent that the seaman liked the suggestion. However, he could not immediately accept it for a number of reasons, was discharged into the reserve, and went home. Everyone on the ship resolved not to lose contact with him so they corresponded with the reservist for quite a long time. And then a letter arrived from Khvostenko which contained this line--"I have come to understand that I cannot live without the navy, without my dear ship." It remained to contact the military commissariat for the address of Khvostenko and, it must be assumed, the warrant officer will arrive at the ship having considered the full responsibility of his step.

Of course, such purposeful persistence is warranted only in that case when we are talking about a person capable of wearing the warrant officer title with honor. Moreover, it is very likely better to refuse people who served their compulsory duty listlessly and subsequently suddenly expressed an interest to remain in the navy. For example, we had to deal recently in this way with the sailor V. Gasanov who did not distinguish himself with zeal in carrying out his responsibilities. On the other hand, our best officers and most experienced warrant officers such as Captain 3d Rank B. Dobrotin and masters of military work Warrant Officers V. Bondarets, Yu. Nekryach and others talk continually with those who have distinguished themselves. They tell the warrant officer candidates about how their own futures were formed, persuade them of the advantages of warrant officer service, and talk to them about its esteem.

However, it is impossible, of course, to forget what an important role the personal observations of a seaman or petty officer play. No amount of persuasion on the prestige of the warrant officer rank will help if he sees something different on the job. I had the occasion one day to witness the following episode. One of the chiefs scolded a warrant officer for some offense. It was bad enough that he did this in the presence of his subordinates and used very tactless words, but he even heatedly made groundless generalizations which undermined the authority not only of the guilty warrant officer but also of the other warrant officers of the ship. As the saying goes, commentaries are superfluous in such cases.

In the best crews they are always concerned about the authority of the warrant officer rank and about the fact that the work of warrant officers was properly observed and recorded. I will return once again to the "Khar'kovskiy Komsomolets." Much is entrusted here to the warrant officers. For example, Warrant Officer V. Fedosenok stands watch on the bridge equally with the officers. In the crew it was decided that not only the officers but also the warrant officers be invited to allocate tasks and critique them.

It is very important how the collective handles the housing and amenities of the warrant officers, whether they are given the opportunity to take correspondence courses at higher and secondary educational institutions, and whether they are provided with vacations to sanatoria and rest resorts. If the commanders, political workers, and party organizations are concerned that the warrant officers on the ship feel that they are full and equal members of the collective, and have all opportunities for professional growth, cultural development, and family happiness, this would be the best stimulus for those who might want to remain in the navy as warrant officers. As was noted at the all-army conference of secretaries of the primary fleet organizations, concern for people and for satisfying their needs and requirements must become the norm of our entire life.

But let's say that the warrant officer vacancies are occupied. Worthy sailors have been selected. Can one really say that they are already, so to speak, genuine warrant officers who the officers can rely on always and in everything? No, of course not. As a matter of fact, the main work with them all begins from this moment. Each young warrant officer still must pass through a more and more difficult formation period. He will become a true helper of officers only when he matures as an educator of seamen, advances to the heights of a master or first-class specialist, and comes to fully realize his own high destiny. Many difficulties still must be overcome before reaching this. Both the warrant officer himself and, of course, those who train and educate him must work persistently at this. However, a person already has very much even at the beginning of his warrant officer service. If he has decided to remain on the ship not for any kind of casual motive, but for good reason; if he made his decision after serious thought; if he is moved by neither considerations of personal gain nor mercenary interests but rather by a sincere desire to devote himself to naval service--then there is a guarantee that the warrant officer's service will go well. Our job is to do everything so that the warrant officer ranks will be replenished with just such sailors.



## Combat Information Post Function Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 2

[Article by Captain 2d Rank A. Zlydnev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Someone Else's Sector"]

[Text] The report of the signalman on an "enemy" ship sounded very unexpectedly in the pilot house. To the ship commander's question "What target?", the watch officer only puzzlingly shrugged his shoulders and began to nervously inquire of the BIP [combat information post]. If the signalman spotted the target visually, then the "enemy" must have been detected by the operating radar a long time ago. This was especially so because both the sky and the sea were clearer than clear and there was no interference noted.

The inquiry from the pilot house also surprised the officer on duty in the BIP. After repeating the bearing and distance which came from the signalman, he contacted the duty officer Senior Lieutenant Larin.

"Do you observe a surface target?"

"I will find out now from the radar operator... That's right, we have been observing it for a long time."

"Why didn't you report this to the BIP?"

"But, you see, the signalman reported..."

The officers cleared up the "relations" for the time being, the ship commander sounded a practice alert, and all available weapons onboard were readied for immediate firing.

This episode was analyzed with the appropriate conclusions at the training critique. The indisputability of these conclusions was evident. However, the actions assumed by the commander for someone of the officers turned out to be not fully objective. In what had happened, they say, the radar operator who saw the target and remained silent was first of all guilty.

"Yes, I saw it," Petty Officer 2d Class A. Kanygin shifted from one foot to the other. "But I am responsible for the air situation, the surface does not concern me, others observe it. It is someone else's sector..."

This position of the seaman, as it turned out, has some validity. He simply was not trained to track surface targets. No one, starting with the group commander, required this of him. The instruction which obliges the operator to observe not only the air but also the water area was gradually forgotten.

They on the ship believe that this case is rare and untypical of the crew. Maybe this is how it is. However, it nevertheless prompts one to recall one very important requirement in managing machine and visual observation and in assessing the situation in the ship's area of navigation. An exercise is going on. When detecting any target, one ought to proceed from the principle that the "enemy" is armed with the most modern weapons. What is necessary here is a quick, automatically-refined reaction; an errorless classification of targets, the notification of the appropriate combat posts about them, and readying the weapons for immediate use. The ability to think and act under extremely tight time constraints was

noted at the 6th all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations as obligatory for a military supervisor of any rank.

Many on the ship we are discussing remember the training duel with the surface missile carrier which was supported by aircraft. The situation then was highly complex but, nevertheless, they were successful in gaining a convincing victory. The reasons for it are the tactical training of the officers, the efficient management of work on the ship, the effective interaction of combat posts, and the high vigilance and united will of the crew.

However, soon after this training battle, young officers arrived to take the place of a number of the senior commanders of the group. Some of them had highly specialized interests and had not learned to think on a total-ship scale. As a result, the original division of shipwide tasks and the concern for zones of personal interest and responsibility for "his" and "someone else's" sectors, appeared. That same Senior Lieutenant V. Larin, for example, when asked why he did not inform the BIP and main command point about the appearance on the radar screen of a surface target, answered in this way:

"I am responsible for the air."

It is true that at a meeting of the officers of the combat unit of the department he was severely pointed at for negligence. But this meeting, unfortunately, became only a rare episode in the educational work with the young group commanders. Other measures, aimed at increasing the responsibility of each person for the total success, were superficial and lacked teeth.

The potential of socialist competition for raising the combat attitude and unity of the officers is also not fully used here. The results of military rivalry are at times summed up in a hurry without deep analysis.

Let us say, during a cruise the best watch engineer-mechanic for ship broadcasts from day to day turned out to be Senior Engineer-Lieutenant S. Khatin. The combat shift which he heads really performs its duty reliably. Khatin skillfully manages the training of the sailors and is himself an example to them. On his initiative experienced specialists like Warrant Officer Ya. Danil'chenko and Petty Officer 2d Class V. Matusevich look after the young sailors. A technical group functions continuously in the subunit. The crew should also be told about all of this so that the others followed the example of the best. In order that there would be no sceptical remarks like that, I have to hear the following once: "Attention, attention! We are summing up the results of competition. The best watch engineer-mechanic is Khatin, the worst watch officer is Nikiforov."

The remark is really not a parody but conveys a form devoid of emotions of a radio summary with the numerous names of seamen occupying this or that place in the competition. There is not a word about why one went forward and another, on the other hand, fell behind.

Incidentally, in characterizing Senior Lieutenant S. Nikiforov, the ship commander complained:

"Unfortunately, not all of the young officers permitted to perform watch duty independently treat the fulfillment of their duties with the proper zeal and responsibility. Such a one is Nikiforov. He lacks a grasp and personal interest. On the bridge he is at present only a meditator, a recorder of events. He does not act with initiative and waits for prompting. I have been trying to get him interested but, alas--no, it is not turning out. At present it is not working."

It must be noted that the ship commander sees the errors in the training and education of young officers. Specifically, in training them to perform operational duty, he strives to impart to the officers a feeling of responsibility for the combat readiness of the ship, an understanding of the interconnections among the combat post crews, and the necessity for coordinating activities. Before going on duty the officer receives a card with 4-5 control questions which he must answer and receive a specific evaluation when being relieved. The introduction of maneuvering cards by which one can judge the competence of the duty officer and the correctness of one or another of his activities in concrete situations has proven itself. This yields good results. Captain Lieutenants A. Marchenko and A. Kuzin, and Senior Lieutenant S. Chernyavskiy perform their duty reliably. However, along with them there are also the aforementioned Senior Lieutenant S. Nikiforov and Captain Lieutenant S. Sokolov who, by his own admission, was "tired of the bridge," and had enough work, he says, in his specialty. For this reason, he says, operational watch is a stage which has passed; let others try it. As you see, once again we have the costs of the "someone else's" sector psychology.

In short, there is an urgent need to more consistently overcome the closedmindedness of some young officers with narrow areas of specialization by all forms of training and education and socialist competition to develop in the group commanders the idea of the ship as an integral system in which there are not and cannot be "someone else's" zones and sectors.

#### Sonar ASW Training Noted

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 82 p 2

[Article by Captain 2d Rank A. Zlydnev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent in the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet]

[Text] The faultlessness of the actions of the ship battle and ASW crews and the effectiveness in using modern weapons, depend mainly on the professional skills of the sonarmen. Great attention is being paid to their training in a certain Red Banner unit. Thanks to this the subunit of ASW ships, where Captain 3d Rank A. Nikiforov heads the radio engineering service, is the holder of the naval commander-in-chief's prize for searching for "enemy" submarines.

The talk at a practical scientific conference was about the necessity of increasing combat skills even more persistently and about advanced methods for training and educating sonarmen. Ship commanders and leading specialists of the radio engineering service analyzed the results of the winter training period and suggested concrete recommendations for the further improvement of knowledge and practical skills.

8524  
CSO: 1801/257

## NAVAL FORCES

### NUCLEAR MISSILE SHIP 'KIROV' AND COMMANDER DISCUSSED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Yu. Dmitriyev, special TRUD correspondent in the Northern Fleet;  
"Hello, 'Kirov'!"]

[Text] A report from the deck of the nuclear missile cruiser which inherited the name and Red Banner flag of its legendary World War II predecessor.

Over the silent northern bay, cloaked in the cold morning fog, the command resounds: "To the Red Banner flag and jack--attention!" Not stirring, the naval formation stiffened in a flash. The gazes of the seamen in black greatcoats turned to the flagstaff on the wide steel stern, to the ship's sacred object--the light-blue naval flag. Exact time signals are heard. At exactly eight o'clock the flag is raised to the solemn sounds of the ship orchestra.

This is how each day begins on the ship. The day, strictly speaking, has already begun. That is because the sharp, loud reveille signal sounded much earlier in the numerous crew quarters and cabins, including in our guest quarters. There has already been bracing calisthenics on the upper deck, cleaning of the quarters and, of course, a delicious breakfast with strong tea, just like the ship's crew gets.

Life on any military ship is strictly thought-out, proceeds in exact accordance with regulations, and is subordinate to one main mission--to be always in combat readiness. The training exercises at the battle posts, at the machines and mechanisms, the political classes, the all-hands-on-deck work, the alarms--all of this is indispensable. It was the same way during the years of our own naval service and it will be the same in the future. Yet service on the "Kirov" is special. Everyone here--from the young beardless sailor to the severely and manly sincere and sedate commander--clearly realizes: the motherland entrusted to them this powerful ship, built according to the latest word in domestic science and technology, with the most modern weapons and tireless nuclear heart.

The "Kirov" returned quite recently from a trip. It was a routine training one. It is as if the roaring of heavy ocean waves is still heard in its openwork superstructure and antenna entanglements. The clear and abrupt commands from the conning bridge still ring in the ears. Its commander--Captain 1st Rank Aleksandr Sergeyevich Koval'chuk--directs the ship right from there.

Imagine a boundless ocean desert with heavy leaden waves. Whether night or day, violent storm or calm silence--the cruiser is always on the alert, always ready to carry out any combat training mission. It can operate for many weeks, and even months, in any part of the world's ocean, requiring neither a shore nor supply bases. Modern means of communication and marine navigation permit it to determine with precise accuracy its location, and to maintain contacts with the command at any level.

Computers and television systems permitting the commander to be present visibly in any combat section and to conduct all-round observation of the sea and air, the latest means of automation and many other things which the advanced design idea has achieved--the modern "Kirov" has absorbed all of this. The pre-war "Kirov" was also the perfect ship of its time. The entire nation built it then. People's Commissar Sergo Ordzhonikidze was personally busy fitting it out with weapons and M. I. Kalinin came to the plant when they started to build the ship. It was said at an exhibition of the naval museum of combat glory: "the naval flag was raised on the "Kirov" on 26 September 1938. Its length was 191 meters, it had powerful weapons: three 180-mm three-weapon turrets, six 100-mm anti-aircraft guns, two triple torpedo tubes, and two anti-aircraft automatic weapon batteries. At the same time the Kazakhstan workers took over patronage of the ship."

Joining the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, the "Kirov" joined battle by dawn on 22 June 1941 and repulsed the raids of the fascist vultures on Riga. Then came the heroic defense of the main naval base at Tallinn and the courageous trip in August to Kronshtadt over a sea that was stacked with fascist bombs and mines. The cruiser went to the aid of besieged Leningrad.

The fascists hurled squadrons of bombers at the brave cruiser and conducted violent artillery fire against it. If only they could destroy this hated symbol of our steadfastness and valor. In August 1941 the Goebbels radio breathlessly announced: "All of the largest ships headed by the most powerful Bolshevik cruiser "Kirov" have been sunk. The sea road to Leningrad has been opened." It, confirming its own false story, also quoted the boastful statement of the group commander of the Junkers: "It was especially difficult to sink the cruiser "Kirov" because of its strong anti-aircraft defense. However, we managed it."

We do not know how the fate of this sorry warrior was put together by the German Luftwaffe, but our "Kirov," awarded the Order of the Red Banner, fired its last shots on 15 January 1944 while located on a Neva position opposite the famous "Bronze Horseman." Our renowned "Kirov" also performed honorable naval service for many years after the war. The grateful Leningraders decided to preserve the memory of this sea hero: two major-caliber turrets and the conning tower with conning bridge remain forever on a pedestal on Vasil'yevskiy Island.

The conning tower is severe yet spacious and bright. It has a wide, semi-oval field of vision, and a large number of devices, instruments, toggle switches intended for directing the power plant and the rudder. Control over the course, speed, miles traveled, and depth under the keel is accomplished from the conning tower. All of it shines and sparkles with naval copper. Of course, the traditional steering wheel, compass, log, and fathometer are also here. When necessary the commander can quickly descend by elevator to the GKP [main command post]. He can direct the ship and conduct a battle from there.

The combat training also proceeded busily, strictly and fruitfully on the last cruise. The alarm signal sounded at noon. In accordance with the order that arrived and in conformity with the combat training plan, it was necessary to deliver a missile strike on an "enemy" ship aircraft carrier group. It was located in a remote, deserted region, safely screened by battle outposts. To lay the course, calculate the time, and accurately go out to the start line--all of these are concerns basically of the navigator's battle unit. Its commander is Captain 3d Rank Aleksandr Borisov, a member of the ship's party committee, a highly reticent person with very kind and attentive eyes who, in spite of his youth and apparent shyness, is a real master of his trade. He knows very well the subtleties of the most complex navigational equipment and radio aids.

The cruiser travels on the prescribed course and speed. In spite of the strong rough sea, the rolling is hardly felt. There are special onboard systems for calming it. Suddenly the command comes: increase speed sharply. The engine telegraph indicator swiftly inched upward. The bulky and cumbersome steel thing and its log already read a much greater number of miles. The ship quivered only slightly, moved sharply forward, and ever more furiously cut the thickness of the waves with the stem.

Following the ship's course are those who we do not see around: specialists of the electrical machinery combat unit headed by the very experienced sailor Captain-Engineer 2d Rank Nikolay Shipilov. His people maintain the nuclear plant and the very powerful steam-producing systems, ensure the prescribed ship speed, and supply the crew with heat, electric light, which would be adequate for an entire city, and...cold. This is so because so many instruments, devices, not to mention the food supply, require cooling.

With the permission of the ship commander, we are descending to the PEZh/power and damage control center. Floodlit and resembling a production laboratory room, it has everything in the way of instrument disks, screens and every sort of luminous button. The slightest touch to one of them and, somewhere far from here, mechanisms and manipulators operate instantly. They operate here where a person's presence is forbidden. Seamen and petty officers on comfortable armchairs screwed to the floor are vigilantly watching the instruments. The inherent characteristics of this work are such that each sailor must understand the essence of all the processes taking place, including the physico-technological ones. Each has in his background no less than a secondary school, tekhnikum, PTU/professional-technical school, and even an institute background.

This, incidentally, is also the background of the person now heading the watch duty in the PEZh, Captain 3d Rank Engineer Igor' Ratin--a calm, sober-minded, and very erudite individual. A graduate of the higher naval school, this officer has served on nuclear submarines and went on several lengthy independent cruises. He loves the sea, the navy, nuclear power, and the force and power given to ships. I. Ratin introduced us to his military comrades--Warrant Officer Igor' Yakovlev, leader of the hold crew and immediate boss of the nuclear steam-generating plant, and Chief Petty Officer Vladimir Kuz'min, former welder from the city of Ostashkov, and now also the leader of the excellent crew servicing the aft power plant.

He also told how Petty Officer Ivan Danilovich, a representative of the Minsk Komsomol, and Senior Seaman Sergey Zotikov, a native of the Kostroma-Susaninskiy area, distinguished themselves on a recent cruise. During training firing it became necessary to check the operation of one of the pipes in a non-heated chamber. Under ordinary conditions this branch is open. These two chaps in their Red Star service caps and black protective coveralls --Danilovich and Zotikov, having studied the equipment entrusted to them very well in exercises and practices, were able to strain their whole wills to overcome the icy cold and rolling, and carried out the order with honor. The attack was not disrupted!

The fire power of the cruiser is great. It is capable of striking large surface ships and convoys, of hunting "enemy" submarines in the ocean depths with the help of reliable, all-seeing and all-hearing sonar, and destroying them with depth charges and torpedoes. Its powerful and long-range anti-aircraft systems are terror for air targets, whether they be aircraft or missiles. Special detection and guidance stations have arrived to help the sailors carry out these tasks. Their lightning beams vigilantly and tenaciously feel both underwater beds and stratospheric heights.

The cruiser can also defend itself against its own traditional "enemy"--high-speed cutters. It is true, that now they no longer have torpedoes, but missiles. This is what happened on that cruise: a cutter which had only just crept up, playing a pre-arranged enemy role, fired missiles at the "Kirov" as, figuratively speaking, the commander of the weapon control group Senior Lieutenant Anatoliy Zhivobritskiy and his subordinates--Senior Seaman Nikolay Gorelik and Seaman Petr Taranenko, were taking a bearing on it. A blinking dotted spot suddenly flashed on the screen. Then the tracking instruments were already tenaciously pursuing it, reporting the speed, distance and flight direction. In a matter of several seconds the commander of the missile battalion, Captain Lieutenant Sergey Rolev, presses the blue button--the low-flying target has been hit.

The seamen gunners of the "Kirov" also acted with the same bravery and skill during the war. In one of its April 1942 battles, while repulsing a concentrated flight of fascist aircraft on Leningrad, the cruiser received serious damage from direct hits of aerial bombs and shells, and 86 seamen were killed. Then volunteers were sent from Kazakhstan to replace them.

This is from the reminiscences of ship veterans: "The people's poet Dzhambul, who wrote the famous lines: "Leningraders, my children," addressed the seamen of the cruiser many times with kind parting words. Delegations of the workers of the republic came to the ship during the war. Five railroad cars of foodstuffs: flour, groats, fats, sausage, dried fruit, and sugar were received on 25 April 1943 from the patrons. The "Kirov" people shared this produce with all of the ships of the squadron, also not forgetting the children's home which they themselves were patrons of."

The friendship, born before the war and firmly established during these grim years, continues even now. The youth of Kazakhstan have taken the new nuclear missile ship "Kirov" under their patronage. The ship's deputy commander for political affairs Captain 2d Rank Valentin Popov, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, told us how a movement has grown up in the republic for the right to serve on the cruiser. In the Lenin cabin he introduced the best envoys of the republic--seamen

Beybit Zhumin, a skillful radiation supervisor from the ship's chemical warfare service, and Abdashim Dosmambetov, a former construction worker and now an outstanding combat training sailor. If one speaks about the crew as a whole, then representatives of almost all of the union republics serve on the ship. In the missile artillery combat unit, for example, commanded by Captain 3d Rank Vladimir Kozlovskiy are the following: the Ukrainian Igor' Romanenko, the Lithuanian Antanas Rishkyavichus, the Belorussian Mikhail Nazarovich, the Moldavian Nikanor Taku, the Tatar Shamil' Shakirov, the Kirghiz Omurbis Dyykanov. A strong combat friendship, loyalty to military duty and readiness to fulfill their duty to the motherland to the last unite these brave people.

The ship is going on another cruise and we must return to shore. We say goodbye to the crew and to the commander who has already been serving on ships for more than 23 years, since his graduation from the Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze. The son of a slain company political commissar from the heroic and famous infantry of '41, Captain 1st Rank A. Koval'chuk resolved to devote his life to the defense of the fatherland. And he tirelessly teaches the honorable profession of his valiant seamen.

Happy sailing, Red Banner nuclear "Kirov"!

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CSO: 1801/257



## CIVIL DEFENSE

### CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE AT AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANT

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
p 18

[Article by A. Kurilov, CD chief of staff of an installation, Rostov-na-Donu:  
"Integrated Exercise: Assistants and Umpires"]

[Text] It was early morning. The city was still sleeping. The first trolley buses, motor buses and streetcars were heading out on the line. But at the SevkavZNIIEPsel'stroy Institute Director K. Osipov already was in his office. He is chief of Civil Defense of the installation and today is holding an integrated exercise. According to the plan there was to be a check of how institute personnel would function in a situation which arose suddenly.

The management staff, assistants and umpires--those who were to direct the exercise along the channel envisaged by the plan--were in their places. It was not for nothing that Comrade Osipov worked with them long and productively back in the preparatory period and ran through the plan in detail. They clarified the procedure for monitoring trainee actions and giving narrative problems in each stage, and the methodology for evaluating the correctness and completeness of their resolutions. The primary demand was not simply to register shortcomings, but do everything necessary so that the trainees themselves remedied them in the course of their actions.

Just who was performing this difficult role as exercise director assistants and umpires? S. Vartanov, V. Filipenko, V. Ivanov, N. Oleynik and other civil defense activists who are conversant with the training methodology.

...The director's hands went to the panel. The institute duty officer received instructions to assemble managers and command-supervisory personnel.

The communications and warning service headed by its chief, Yu. Badal'yants, functioned competently and confidently during this period. N. Vergunova, commander of the signal team, functioned especially efficiently. That is why, as the exercise director himself appraised it, the assembly took place efficiently and promptly. And later, when he assigned tasks to chiefs of services, the evacuation commission chairman, formation commanders as well as sub-unit and department heads at the control post and listened in passing to reports on readiness to accomplish activities under conditions of the threat of enemy attack, the assistants and umpires listened carefully and made notes in their workbooks. For now they will receive control of the exercise like a

baton there where the trainees will perform the mission assigned by the installation CD chief, i.e., in the services, departments, subunits and formations, and will go there as strict mentors exerting an active influence on the course of events by means of narratives and other methods techniques.

In the first exercise phase the primary attention of assistants and umpires was focused on how the immediate performers were outfitting and making ready the nonmilitarized formations, organizing protective facilities, deploying the evacuation collection point and radiation and chemical observation posts and preparing an individual protective gear issue point. These and other matters were in their field of view all the while and if shortcomings were discovered somewhere, they immediately took necessary steps.

For example, umpire V. Filipenko noticed that insufficient attention was being given to sanitary and preventive measures. He had a prearranged narrative for this instance: "According to available data, the enemy may employ bacterial agents." In accomplishing the problem, the medical service chief, medical posts and medical team commanded by N. Zubareva went around to all departments and formations and checked the presence of individual first aid kits, the supply of boiled water, and the sanitary condition of the dining hall and other institute subunits. Medical team political instructor G. Storovoytova and medical worker O. Koltovich arranged publication of a special bulletin and a physician's talk on the local radio broadcast.

The situation became more complicated each hour thanks to the efforts of the management staff, assistants and umpires. Then S. Vartanov, assistant on the installation CD staff, handed out the next narrative. The "Air Alert" signal sounded. Institute workers and employees and personnel of nonmilitarized formations occupied the protective facilities provided for them, on the whole in an organized manner. But in observing trainee actions the umpires noticed that some of them arrived without individual protective gear. They had to remedy this deficiency on the move, as they say. Those who had no protective masks made for themselves cloth antidust masks and cotton-gauze bandages without leaving the shelters.

The most complicated situation arose while practicing actions in a "combination stricken area." Here simulation assistants and umpires A. Yefremov and S. Vartanov worked skillfully. They were faced with the task of ensuring that each person in the area realized that several injurious factors were acting on him, including radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination. They actually simulated the fire, smoke, destruction and obstruction. The umpires' methods expertise was required in order to denote the radiation and chemical situation. That is why comrades Yefremov and Vartanov placed the radiation and chemical observation post as well as actions of the reconnaissance team commander A. Potapenko, who was first to enter the stricken area with his scouts, under special supervision. In accomplishing the narrative problems of the umpire, they set up signs in necessary locations indicating contaminated sectors and radiation levels on the calculation that each person who entered here could see what danger awaited him.

The personnel assigned to perform rescue and urgent emergency restoration work had just arrived at the stricken area. The umpires had marked its boundary clearly. Potapenko made a thorough report of reconnaissance data to L. Kharchevnikov, the rescue team commander. The umpires were satisfied with his report.

"And now let's see what decision Kharchevnikov will make," said one of them, "and how he will assign missions in organizing coordination with the fire-fighting and emergency equipment formations."

For now everything went normally. The commander coped well with his task and this time did not even need the intervention of teachers.

One could see the firefighting teams deploying the hose lines, hurrying to supply water to the centers of conflagration, and how the rescue workers and medical team members ran swiftly to the obstructions where people (prepositioned extras) were located. The personnel of the emergency equipment team already were remedying the damage to the "demolished" water line.

Now the umpires' place was where rescue and urgent emergency restoration work was under way, and not only to uncover and prevent mistakes, but, more important, to see the extent to which the situation created was helping condition the will of fighting men and commanders and helping them display resourcefulness and sharpness in performing urgent tasks. And they noted with satisfaction that the rescue workers and medical team members functioned cohesively, precisely and vigorously.

Take just A. Khomyakova's medical section. Together with the rescue workers, the medical team members managed to locate "victims" in the debris rapidly in the fire and dense smoke, give them first aid and carry them to the point for loading aboard transportation. The umpires saw the capable and dextrous actions of L. Ponomareva's medical section. Initially the medical team members gave the "wounded" person an anesthetizing injection, then applied the bandage. This entire operation took a matter of minutes.

Matters did not proceed without deficiencies as well. In observing the work of fighting men of the rescue team commanded by A. Gulenko (they were removing the debris and clearing an entrance to a protective structure), umpire Yefremov noticed that they were functioning listlessly, without proper skill and initiative.

"Do you know that people are suffocating in this shelter?" he asked the rescue workers. "If matters proceed in this manner, you will be late in rescuing them from disaster."

The narrative the umpire gave in this form had a strong effect on the personnel. The tempo of work rose noticeably and soon the shelter was uncovered.

This is only a small part of the example from the umpires' and assistants' work experience. These examples show how great a role they are given in an integrated exercise. And in preparing for new exercises we will improve their methods proficiency even more.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE

### TRAINING COURSE FOR 'ORLENOK' DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
p 24, inside rear cover

[Article by Lt Col S. Semenov: "A Course for 'Orlenok'"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] There has been a revision in the Statute on the "Orlenok" Military-Sports Game and the procedure for conducting competitions in civil defense and medical-sanitary training. The preparation of radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments for operation has been removed from the program of these competitions. Game participants now use the L-1 light protective suit in place of the combined-arms protective set. Meanwhile, considerably more emphasis than before is being placed on physical and psychological preparation.

The 5th All-Union Finals of the "Orlenok" military-sports game will be held this year. It is preceded by much work performed in local areas. In this regard the journal is publishing certain recommendations on organizing competitions and the course, and on judging.

A squad of eight persons takes part in the competitions. Each person must have an athletic uniform, properly fitted combined-arms protective mask and light protective suit, and a small sapper shovel in a cover on his belt. In addition there must be two medical packs for each squad.

Participants have to cover a 500 m course on which eight lines have been organized.

/At the first line/ the norm "Actions in response to the flash of a nuclear burst" is practiced. The sector is 70-100 m long. A crater, stone wall, small stumps and a roadside culvert serve as refuges here.

At the judge's signal the squad moves along the line at a speed marching step. After a nuclear burst is simulated each person has to orient himself quickly in the direction of the burst and take protective steps in four seconds, using natural cover. Experience indicates that this time is fully sufficient but in

hurrying to perform the norm the game participants often make the following mistakes: They do not hide their hands under themselves and on open terrain they lie with their heads toward the burst. A penalty time of ten seconds is added for each mistake.

/At the second line/ the participants have to determine what is wrong with a protective mask and fix it or be able to use an unserviceable mask. Protective masks in pouches lie before them on tables (the fault is not visible). At the judge's signal they begin performing the norm. There may be the following faults: The connecting tube is broken (in this case the respirator filter box is connected directly to the facepiece); the respirator filter box has been punctured (to fix the trouble the crack or hole has to be closed with modeling clay, other clay and so on). With a break in the helmet facepiece which cannot be closed with the hand, one must disconnect the respirator filter box and breathe through it, holding the nose with the fingers and closing the eyes. With a slight break in the helmet facepiece (1-2 cm<sup>2</sup>) the damaged spot can be squeezed together with the hand. One minute of penalty time is added to each participant for incorrect actions.

/The third line/ is the laying out of a protective structure for ten persons. On a special area (10 x 10 m) are laid out two cords, pegs and strings and a "marker of an assumed nuclear burst" is set up. Much depends here on the commander's ability to direct the squad, issue instructions and correctly choose a site for the shelter (its entrance must be in the direction opposite the assumed nuclear burst). The duties of each team member are determined ahead of time. Three minutes are given for laying out the protective structure. The time is counted from the moment the squad commander gives the order "Begin laying out protective structure" until his order "Attention" after the end of the tracing. Thirty seconds of penalty time are added for each mistake made (shelter dimensions are wrong; the location of the entrance to the shelter was chosen incorrectly).

/The fourth line./ The judge gives the "Air alert" signal and game participants fill up the shelter. Those who will close doors enter last and take places nearer the exit. The commander directs his squad's actions. One minute is given to fill a protective structure 30 m away. Thirty seconds of penalty time is added for each mistake (the entrance has not been sealed, i.e., both doors forming the airlock have not been pressed to the jambs by locking devices; participants have not taken their places on the seats).

At the judge's command "Leave protective structure through emergency manhole" the squad commander opens the sealed hatch of the manhole and passes the participants through, he himself leaving the shelter last. Five minutes are given for this. If at least one participant did not go through the manhole, the entire squad fails. So that the working of this norm can be included in the program of a rayon, city or oblast final, it is best to conduct the civil defense competitions on the grounds of CD training compounds or using the training facility of sponsoring enterprises.

/The fifth line/ is the CD psychological course. This is a ditch 2.5 m wide, 3 m long and 2.5 m deep which is crossed over a 15-cm board, a burning tunnel

(6 m long, 2.5 m high and 2 m wide) and a six-meter log (boom) raised to a height of 1.5 m. The fourth obstacle is a two-meter wall with a ledge 20 cm wide and 3 m long. It is crossed while holding on to a safety rope. A substitute for the latter obstacle can be a corridor (1.5 x 1.5 m) beneath wire stretched at a height of 50 cm from the ground. The course is considered not to have been crossed if a participant goes around the ditch or burning tunnel, jumps from the boom without reaching its end, did not pass along the ledge or touched the wire while crawling under it. For each mistake a participant is given 30 seconds of penalty time.

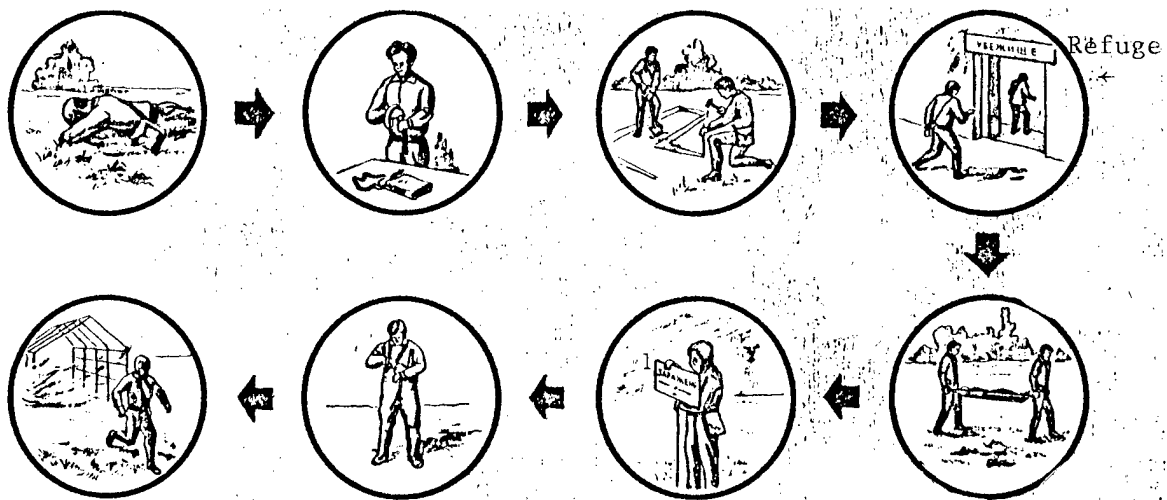
/The sixth line/ is an area for putting on the L-1 light protective suit. At the judge's command "Put on protective clothing! Gas" participants have to put on the L-1 suit and protective mask in five minutes. Thirty seconds of penalty time is added for each mistake (for example, the throat flap is poorly fastened, the impregnated helmet liner has not been put on). As soon as everyone has put on the protective gear the judge gives a narrative: "Find a passage in the contaminated sector, mark it and cross it." Participants take markers from the warning sign set, fill out the sign inserts and advance to the next line. It is important here that the commander determine ahead of time who will take which marker and where it is to be placed.

/The seventh line/ is the "contaminated sector," which is simulated by smoke pots. Its entrance must be denoted by two "Passage in UZ [contaminated sector]" markers and the front, rear and inner boundaries by six KZO-1 markers. Possible mistakes include an improperly placed marker (the front is facing the contaminated side), participants cross the "contaminated" sector by running, and passage boundaries are violated. Thirty seconds of penalty time is added for each of them. If someone breaks the protective gear or removes a protective mask on "contaminated" grounds, the squad fails entirely. Two minutes are given for crossing the seventh line.

/The eighth line./ Without removing protective gear participants move to the line where they are to find a "victim," put a protective mask on him and give first aid in 17 seconds (the time is established depending on the kind of injury), and in one minute carry him to the victim collection point 30 m away. For this the squad is broken into two medical sections with four persons in each. If the helmet facepiece has been put on the "victim" crooked or the connecting tube is twisted, the squad is given 30 seconds of penalty time for each of these mistakes. Mistakes in giving first aid and transporting the "victim" are penalized in exactly the same manner.

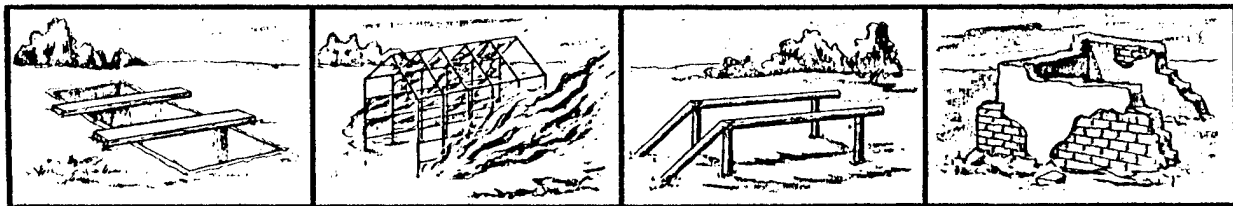
The time for covering the entire course is clocked according to the last participant who crosses the finish line. The test at the lines is performed based on results of norm fulfillment by the last participant. The time for covering the course and penalty time at the lines are considered in determining winners. With several identical results preference is given to the squad which crossed the second and sixth lines best.

# COURSE FOR "ORLENOK"



1. Contaminated

## PSYCHOLOGICAL COURSE



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CSO: 1801/261

## CIVIL DEFENSE

### POPULATION TRANSFER BY CONVOY EXERCISE

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
pp 26-27

[Article by Col (Res) A. Safronov: "For Those Who Teach: Convoy on the March"]

[Text] The topic "Preparation of motor transport for movements and formation actions during movements" is one of the main topics in training the personnel of civil defense convoys. Therefore the program provides a six-hour practical class for it during which it is advisable to practice the following lessons: preparation and outfitting of vehicles for moving people and cargoes; outfitting buses for moving the wounded, sick and victims; control of the convoy on a march.

A motor vehicle and dump truck with prepared longitudinal and transverse seating and a motor bus with standard medical equipment (TSO) are assigned to the class for training in practical actions. It is recommended that an area be prepared ahead of time which would allow having good access to the vehicles. In this way three training stations can be set up (Fig. 1).

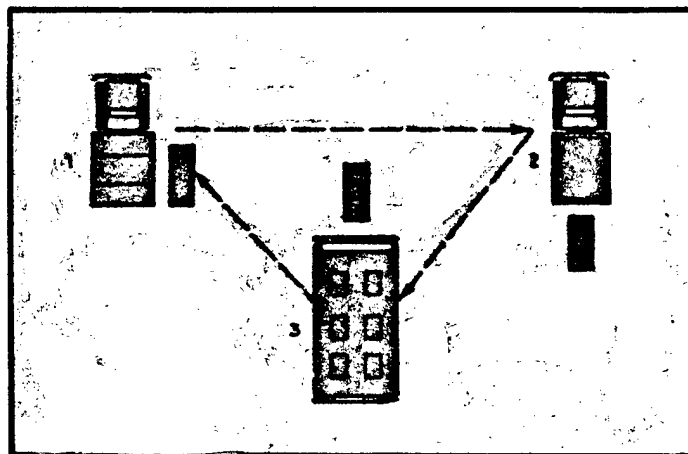


Fig. 1. Class area: Truck (1); dump truck (2); motor bus (3)

At the beginning of the class the instructor, in a brief narrative, presents the primary requirements for drivers in preparing for and during movements



under civil defense plans: keeping the vehicles technically serviceable and in constant readiness; strict and precise observance of traffic rules and the signals and instructions of convoy commanders; the ability to protect people and cargoes against mass destruction weapons en route and in boarding (loading) and dismounting (unloading) areas; prevention and elimination of the causes of road transportation accidents; upkeep of vehicles and economy of fuels and lubricants. The instructor gives special attention to the development of high moral-political and combat qualities, initiative, resourcefulness, and the ability to orient oneself properly in a difficult situation.

Then it is possible to go on to working the first lesson, using previously prepared devices (first and second training stations).

The instructor explains that trucks and dump trucks are outfitted for transporting people in two variants: a longitudinal and transverse layout of benches in the body.

Previously trained assistants show how the benches are disposed. They have to be securely fastened and be 150 mm lower than the sides, with a distance between benches of at least 600 mm. They are 40-50 mm thick and 250-300 mm wide. There are additional locks for bolts of the dump truck sides and body for transporting people, which preclude self-opening or self-dumping during the vehicle's movement. The rear bench has to be fitted with a sturdy back.

A demonstration also should be given of how to calculate passengers based on truck body area, for which at least  $0.27 \text{ m}^2$  of bed per person is used.

Each vehicle is provided with steps or a ladder for rapid boarding and dismounting of the people. When people are being transported vehicles are fitted with canopies and under winter conditions insulated sheets are laid on the bed of truck bodies.

Depending on their type, cargoes are transported by special vehicles. If this capability is absent, the sides of the bodies are built up. In the majority of cases this is done on dump trucks.

All detachable equipment is made ahead of time at motor vehicle enterprises and stored in a location from which it can be issued rapidly to vehicle drivers. Therefore it is important for trainees to practice installing it in the class. It is best to divide them into two groups (one for outfitting the truck and the other the dump truck). Then they change training stations.

It is advisable to conclude study of the first lesson with a check of the technical condition of the vehicles, on which the performance of assignments, especially under difficult conditions, the people's safety and safekeeping of cargoes during movements depend so much.

In beginning the next lesson the instructor emphasizes that not just medical and specially prepared motor buses, but also trucks with sides will have to be used for medical evacuation when there are mass injuries. Moving on to the third training station, he and his assistants demonstrate how to install standard medical equipment in the motor bus and he organizes the practice.

It is also desirable to hold a practice on outfitting a truck for moving victims: Load ballast (sand, clay) in the body for 0.5-0.6 of the load capacity, cover it with hay, straw or brushwood, and set up a frame covered with canvas (in case there is no ready-made canopy). But if it is impossible to arrange such practice, one can show the sequence of these actions on a poster.

In speaking about loading procedures the instructor draws attention to the following. Stretcher cases are loaded first. When they are arranged in two tiers, the upper tier is filled in first, then the lower. Recumbent patients always are placed with their heads toward the cab. When both recumbent and sitting patients are transported together, the former are placed in the forward part of the body. Sitting patients are located in the rear on longitudinal or transverse seats. Passages 20-30 cm in width are provided for convenience of servicing the patients (especially for long-distance movements). As a rule victims are accompanied by medical personnel (physician, medical assistant, nurse).

When loading is completed all stretchers are fastened securely, sitting patients take their places and persons accompanying them check the sturdiness and reliability of fastenings of the equipment and side locks. Then the vehicles move out without exceeding the designated speed en route. Halts are made at the escort's signal (for eating, warming and rest). The first short halt can be made in 30 minutes.

A civil defense convoy may have from 15 to 30 vehicles, and so organizing its control on the march (the third lesson) is of great importance. This includes: giving commands (signals) for extending the column and establishing the order of its movement; monitoring movement and the return of vehicles which lagged behind to the formation; passing vehicles over difficult road sectors; timely notification of personnel about the threat of enemy attack or contamination, and crossing contaminated and demolished sectors. It should be noted that greatest effect of control on the march is achieved with the help of radios. Vehicle convoys may have organic or attached radios for communications between the convoy commander and dispatch points, traffic control posts and the trail vehicle. In a number of cases it is advisable to outfit the convoy with small individual receivers for direct control of the vehicles (the "Kaktus" radio is most convenient).

Radios are installed in vehicles of convoy commanders and trail vehicles, while individual receivers are issued to section commanders.

Flag signaling in controlling a column is used during hours of daylight. Signals are transmitted from a special table. Section commanders, drivers and, when people are being moved, specially assigned observers watch for them. On receiving a signal they immediately repeat it so that it can be relayed and correct receipt confirmed.

Light signaling equipment (tricolor lanterns, vehicle lights) can be used successfully for column control during hours of darkness, and in some cases colored flares as well. The convoy commander gives orders by voice using a megaphone when vehicles are presented for loading, when they pass obstacles or

with a difficult maneuver. To show drivers of individual vehicles which have fallen behind the correct direction of movement, identification signs for their own convoys are placed next to route signs.

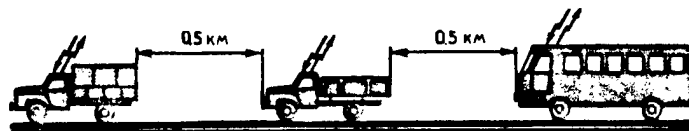


Fig. 2. A convoy on the march

Having assured himself that the trainees know the procedure and means of control, the instructor familiarizes them with a convoy timetable, route sheet and trip ticket and assigns a practice mission. In this instance the two trucks and motor bus assigned for the class will denote convoy sections (Fig. 2). Trainees take their places in them together with the assistant class instructors and practice control techniques using the aforementioned means.

The distance between vehicles is approximately a half-kilometer. It is advisable to plan movement with consideration of the time remaining so that all trainees can return to the initial point by the established time. Here the instructor holds a critique of the class and points out what must be done to prepare well for studying the next topic.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE

### TABLES FOR COMPUTATION OF RADIATION LEVELS GIVEN

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
p 27

[Article by A. Bryukhanov, candidate of technical sciences: "Tables and Calculations"]

[Text] It is no difficulty for civil defense specialists who are estimating the radiation situation to solve a particular problem by relying on factors from appropriate tables. In working practice, however, instances are not precluded where initial data for calculation will fall between concrete numbers given in a table. For example, we must determine the radiation level at the boundary of zone B at a time T after an explosion equal to 0.65 hours. Table 13, page 136, of the textbook "Grazhdanskaya oborona" [Civil Defense] for universities (authors P. T. Yegorov, I. A. Shlyakhov, N. I. Alabin, Moscow, Vysshaya shkola, 1977) gives the radiation level R with T = 0.5 hours (R = 540 roentgens per hour) and T = 1 hour (R = 240 roentgens per hour). What is to be done here? In such situations one can use the method of linear segment interpolation. Then, to find the function Y, dependent on a single argument X, i.e., with the existence of a function such as  $Y = f(x)$ , one can use the formula:

$$y = \frac{(Y_2 - Y_1)(X - X_1)}{X_2 - X_1} + Y_1 \quad X_1 < X < X_2,$$

where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  signify tabular values of the argument between which X "falls" ( $X_1$  is the lesser closest tabular value of the argument and  $X_2$  is the greater closest tabular value of the argument), while  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  signify function values given in the table corresponding to  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ .

Substituting the initial data  $X_1 = 0.5$  hours,  $Y_1 = 540$  roentgens per hour,  $X_2 = 1$  hour,  $Y_2 = 240$  roentgens per hour and  $X = 0.65$  hours into this formula, we obtain:

$$y = \frac{(240 - 540)(0.65 - 0.5)}{1 - 0.5} + 540 = 450 \text{ roentgens/hr.}$$

And so in 0.65 hours the radiation level at the boundary of zone B will equal 450 roentgens per hour.

But in a number of instances the function is dependent not on one, but on two arguments. Let us assume that we have to find the permissible time  $T_{\text{per}}$  of staying in a contaminated area when the time T following the explosion equals

16 hours and the ratio D/P equals 8.24, where D is the permissible dose in roentgens and P is the radiation level in roentgens per hour at the moment of entry into the contaminated area. Table 15 of the university textbook (p 140) shows the nearest value of D/P = 6 and 10 and  $T_{\text{per}} = 12$  and 24 hours. These data have been placed into Table 1. To find the value of function Y (permissible time  $T_{\text{per}}$ , dependent on two arguments X and Z (T and D/P), i.e., with the existence of a function such as  $Y = f(X, Z)$ , one can use the following relationships:

$$L = \frac{X - X_1}{X_2 - X_1}; M = \frac{Z - Z_1}{Z_2 - Z_1};$$

$$X_1 < X < X_2; Z_1 < Z < Z_2;$$

$$H = (B - A)L + A;$$

$$C = (\Gamma - B)L + B;$$

$$Y = (C - H)M + H,$$

where L, M, H, C are variables introduced for denoting intermediate results;  $X_1, X_2, Z_1, Z_2$  are tabular values of the arguments between which X and Z "fall"; A, B,  $\Gamma$  are the following tabular values of the function:

$$A = f(X_1, Z_1); B = f(X_2, Z_1);$$

$$B = f(X_1, Z_2); \Gamma = f(X_2, Z_2).$$

Time of Stay on Contaminated  
Terrain

D/P, hr \ T, hr	T, hr	
	12	24
6	$T_{\text{per}}$ , hr	
	8,32	7,02
10	17,87	13,13

Format for working with tables  
describing a function such as  
 $Y = f(X, Z)$

	$Z_1$	$Z_2$
$X_1$	A	B
$X_2$	B	$\Gamma$

For rapid determination of  $X_1, X_2, Z_1, Z_2, A, B, B, \Gamma$  one can use the template shown in Table 2 which is "overlaid" on the table being used. In this case the values for one of the arguments are denoted as  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ; for the other argument as  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$ , and the corresponding functional values as A, B, B,  $\Gamma$ .

The following initial data are obtained for computation in placing the template on Table 1:  $X_1 = 6, Z_1 = 12$  hours,  $X_2 = 10, Z_2 = 24$  hours,  $A = 8.32$  hours,  $B = 17.87$  hours,  $B = 7.02$  hours,  $\Gamma = 13.13$  hours. Inserting these values into the relationships we established, with  $X = 8.2$  hours and  $Z = 16$  hours, we have:  $L = (8.2 - 6)/(10 - 6) = 0.55$ ;  $M = (16 - 12)/(24 - 12) = 0.33$ ;  $H = (17.87 - 8.32)0.55 + 8.32 = 13.57$ ;  $C = (13.13 - 7.02)0.55 + 0.72 = 10.38$ ;  $Y = (10.38 - 13.57)0.33 + 13.57 = 12.51$  hours.

Thus the permissible time of stay  $T_{\text{per}} = 12.51$  hours.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE

### LECTURE ON PROTECTION OF ANIMALS AND CROPS

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
p 28

[Article by Col V. Senchikhin: "For Those Who Teach: Protection of Animals and Plants, Topic 6, Class 3"]

[Text] Problems of protecting agricultural animals and plants against mass destruction weapons have been included for the first time in the "Civil Defense" section of the basic military training program for the youth as the topic of a separate class. The military instructor's task is complicated by the fact that there is practically no material on this topic in the school text.

The program recommends conducting this class as a theoretical one. In the time allotted (one hour) military instructors of city schools can verbally present the training material, accompanying it with a display of graphic training aids--posters and film strips.

This will not be enough for pupils of rural schools. A class arranged for them must have a more applied character. It is advisable to hold it not in the classroom, but directly in the animal husbandry complex or farm, providing for a practical display of individual techniques and methods of protection. To this end, with the assistance of the farm's service personnel it is possible to prepare ahead of time for a demonstration of such elements as sealed windows and doors, the simplest filters for forced ventilation, a ventilation duct wrapped in tar paper, firefighting implements, and disinfection barriers at the entrance to a room; organize a dug well, and so on. Preparatory work performed for training purposes will at the same time be of use to the farm.

At the beginning of the class the military instructor emphasizes that the primary method for protecting agricultural animals against radioactive substances is to shelter them in animal husbandry enclosures which are first sealed. To this end all openings and chinks in walls and ceilings are filled in with a clay mortar, whitewash or cement mortar and those in windows with putty. Windows can be covered with a synthetic film, securing it around the entire perimeter with lath, they can be filled in with bricks, or solid board panels can be hung on them. The doors are covered with dense material or synthetic film and adjusted so that they close well. Canvas is hung on the outside of doors. Bags filled with sawdust, moss or hay are inserted in forced ventilation ducts and covers are made so that they can be opened at any moment.

Pupils should be reminded that brick, reinforced concrete and other enclosures reduce radiation. To increase the protective capacity of walls, especially wooden walls, they are banked up with soil to a height of 1-1.5 m. Firefighting measures are taken: Firefighting implements and equipment are prepared, shields are organized, water is stored, the grounds are cleared of garbage, and certain wooden fences and structures are removed.

A store of fodder and water for 5-7 days is set up in enclosures organized for protection of agricultural animals. All this is placed in airlocks, passages, attics and storerooms.

Temporary enclosures are adapted and dugouts built with sealed entrances and a ventilation system for protection of livestock on distant pastures. Protective features of the terrain can be used for this same purpose: Place cattle under cover in the forest, a ravine, gorge, depression or cave after first breaking large herds into groups of 30-50 head. Mines also can become a place of shelter.

Livestock are evacuated to safe areas from farms located near large cities and zones of possible flooding, with conditions for keeping and protecting them created ahead of time there. Livestock are evacuated on means of transportation or by herding.

Individual protective gear may be used to safeguard livestock during an evacuation as well as for especially valuable breeds of cattle: protective mask, cape, stockings.

The mask protects respiratory and digestive organs from the ingestion of radioactive dust. It is made for large animals from three layers of ordinary sacking between which two layers of filtering material--oakum, moss or wool--are laid. The mask is fixed to the animal's snout with two occipital straps and one circular strap. The cape is made of dense fabric or synthetic film and the stockings of canvas.

Livestock are given preventive inoculations for protection against bacterial agents and the enclosures where they are kept are subjected to disinfection, fumigation and deratization. Normal zoohygienic conditions for keeping the livestock are created and other measures are taken.

Then there can be a brief narrative about measures for protecting agricultural crops. Plantings are treated with toxic chemicals protecting against diseases and pests with the help of aircraft and ground equipment. With heavy contamination of plants with radioactive and chemical substances, the fields are mowed and the mown grasses are transported to specially designated areas. In order to reduce the entry of radioactive substances from the soil and obtain unpolluted agricultural products, a redistribution in crop rotations of individual crops is carried out, deep tillage and soil liming is employed, an increased amount of fertilizer is applied and so on. Pupils' attention should be directed to the fact that plants cultivated in hothouses and under film have sufficiently reliable protection.

It is useful for pupils to know how the protection of prepared agricultural products is ensured. This is achieved by sealing warehouses and storehouses and by using containers and packing materials with protective properties. In particular, reliable protection is provided by multilayered kraft bags or bags with a layer of polyethylene film, metal containers or containers made of wood or foil on various bases (on condition of their being completely sealed).

Products in linen and cotton bags require additional protection. The bags must be piled up and covered with canvas or film. Products being stored in loose form are covered in exactly the same manner, with the edges of the covering securely fastened.

Anything stored in refrigerators, sealed reinforced concrete or brick warehouses, semiburied storage facilities or mines requires no additional protection.

Potatoes and root crops in the field are stored in piles or pits and covered with a layer of soil at least 20-25 cm thick. If they are intended for prolonged storage, then they are covered with a layer of 15-20 cm of straw before being covered with earth. Ventilation ducts are inserted in the storage pile or pit and drainage ditches are dug around the perimeter.

The storage of silage and haylage in special towers and trenches practically precludes their contamination. It is necessary only to seal the spot where fodder is loaded and unloaded.

Hay is stored in a covered enclosure (barn). Stacks (ricks) of hay and straw in the field are protected with sheds or covered with film, canvas or branches. The covering is reinforced so as not to be blown away by the wind. The ricks and stacks are plowed around for fire safety purposes. A mineralized strip must be 2-3 m wide. In winter a layer of ice frozen atop a stack (rick) can serve as a means of protection against contamination.

Above all the forage is protected which is on the territory of animal husbandry farms and intended for feeding livestock in the near future. It is laid up for milkcows figuring on at least three months.

Now a few words about protecting agricultural products during transportation. Special transportation (flour carriers, enclosed vans, tank cars, refrigerated trucks, refrigerated railcars, and isothermal containers) have a reliable seal and consequently a reliable protection. Cargoes carried on motor transport with sides are covered on top with canvas or film fastened to the sides and the vehicle cab is sealed. It is also possible to transport products in sealed wooden, glass or iron containers: boxes, barrels, cans and so on.

In explaining to rural schoolchildren the techniques and methods of protecting agricultural products and fodders it is advisable to show how stores of fodder are kept in an animal husbandry enclosure and in a storehouse, what containers are envisaged for their protection, and how vehicles can be outfitted for carrying agricultural cargoes.



The pupils of city and rural schools must have good knowledge on how to protect food products under conditions of the home. Pails, pans, food tanks, thermoses, polyethylene packets and film, and glassware can be used for this purpose. If necessary cover the containers with a polyethylene film or oil-cloth. Packaged products should be kept in cabinets, pantries and refrigerators as well as in cellars and basements which are sealed where possible.

Pupils should be reminded that open water sources (lakes, ponds, rivers) are practically impossible to protect against contamination. In order to have purified water, special wells are installed at a distance of 10-15 m from the water reservoir. If the soil of the bank is permeable to water, no additional filtration is necessary: The water is purified by passing into the well through the layer of soil. When there is soil impermeable to water between the body of water and the well a pipe is laid which is filled with gravel, sand and other filtering materials. A control hatch is made in the middle of the pipe for replacing and adding to the filtering layer.

Dug wells are widespread in the rural area. To protect them the cap is completely covered with boards and the opening of the shaft is covered with a solid lid. A small hut is erected above a well with a windlass. In order to make a clay seal protecting the water from contamination, the soil around the well is removed to a depth of 30 cm and a width of 1 m and replaced with tamped clay, asphalt or concrete. The clay seal must have a slope away from the well. A 15-cm layer of sand is spread on top, which is replaced by clean sand as it becomes contaminated. Dug wells made from concrete sections require no clay seals. It is sufficient to close the shaft opening with a solid lid.

A catchment cover is erected above springs. It serves to receive the spring water and at the same time protect it against contamination. Well pumps are solidly covered with boards with a slot left for the handle.

Artesian wells, water lines and water towers reliably protect water against contamination and require no additional outfitting.

Recommended literature and visual training aids:

"Protecting Animals against Mass Destruction Weapons" (booklet for the rural populace), Moscow, Voenizdat, 1982.

"Protecting Plants against Mass Destruction Weapons" (set of posters), Moscow, izdatel'stvo "Kolos," 1980.

Film strips: "Protecting Agricultural Products against Mass Destruction Weapons" (1978) and "Protecting Plants and Products of Crop Production" (1982).

The film "Civil Defense Measures in Agricultural Facilities" (1981) can be shown during nonlesson times.

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## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### REAR ADM M. UKHANOV ON BASIC MILITARY TRAINING

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
p 30

[Article by Rear Adm M. Ukhanov, deputy chairman of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC:  
"In DOSAAF Organizations: Experience Generates New Forms"]

[Text] Preparation of the youth for military service and training specialists for the USSR Armed Forces are a subject of special concern for the Defense Society. Each year thousands of young men receive knowledge and skills in DOSAAF schools and clubs in the Ukraine which permit them to take their places confidently in combat teams, crews and squads after brief additional training among the troops.

Republic DOSAAF training organizations see their primary task to be ensuring that the period of such additional training is minimal and that the level of draftees' training meets the contemporary technical outfitting of the Armed Forces and Army demands on ideological-political, moral, psychological and physical conditioning of Soviet military personnel.

An integrated approach to training and developing tomorrow's defenders of the Motherland and the thoughtful use of all means, forms and methods of ideological, moral and labor indoctrination as well as of professional, psychological and physical training at the instructors' disposal helps indoctrinate such people.

During political training the draftees develop communist conviction and high moral-political qualities. They learn lessons of moral indoctrination at meetings with war and labor veterans, in lecture and film lecture bureaus, in universities and clubs of the future soldier, while visiting museums and while discussing fictional works with a military-patriotic content. In specialty classes the cadets are given work skills and their attention, precision and accuracy in work are developed. All this unquestionably develops the young men's love for military service and a deep understanding of the role of the USSR Armed Forces--the reliable guardian over our people's creative labor and the bulwark of universal peace; and respect for the future specialty.

But is this enough? Can we state with assurance that a cadet who has mastered his specialty excellently in the DOSAAF school and who has all the aforementioned qualities will cope with his duties in a complex, stress-filled situation in combat, when very strong stresses and irritants will act on his

mind? This question is far from idle for workers of DOSAAF training organizations, for their duty is to prepare not simply good specialists, but soldier specialists on whose actions in the critical and fast-moving situation of modern warfare a great deal might depend, including the lives of people and success of an operation.

As shown by experience and experiments conducted at one time in several Ukrainian DOSAAF training organizations, cadets unprepared for actions in an extreme situation lose the ability to evaluate the degree of danger realistically on getting into such a situation and the time they take to perform a norm practiced under ordinary conditions increases by 10-15 percent. Therefore we have set a course at immediately beginning a cadet's training under conditions which approximate Army conditions to the maximum.

I would like to share the experience gained in this direction by foremost DOSAAF training organizations of our republic. Take the Khmel'nik Model Naval School. Psychological training of cadets has become an inalienable part of the training and indoctrination process here. Surprise narratives are commonplace elements of classes which are held: "Air Alert," "Gas," "Fire Aboard Ship" and "Malfunction of Electrical Power Unit."

Night marches, driving a vehicle over a slippery road, and developing the future military driver's reaction speed with obstacles appearing suddenly on the roadway of a course are used widely in the Khar'kov DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School.

Draftees in the Odessa DOSAAF Radiotechnical School are taught according to the principle of "teach what is needed in combat." Future radar operators work on practical skills on a specially organized training range. Here as in a military unit there is a control post, refuge, depots, trenches for ground defense, observation towers, camouflage equipment and so on.

The Donetsk Radiotechnical School has made special devices creating noise and light interference.

Classes in the form of an exercise approximating an actual combat situation permit simulating in the best manner elements of danger and risk, require an exertion of abilities and will of future soldiers, place them face to face with the need for estimating the situation, making decisions and overcoming unexpected difficulties on their own, condition the mind, and develop boldness, steadfastness, endurance and self-control.

At the present time it is possible to see in many Ukrainian DOSAAF training organizations already how a cadet radio operator confidently receives and transmits radio messages while deafened by a stereophonic recording of approaching combat and a cannonade and blinded by flashes of nearby "explosions." A cadet motor mechanic quickly finds and fixes trouble in an engine almost in total darkness and a helmsman executes commands precisely and maintains a ship's course with a strong current, with ship motion, or in fog, wind and rain.

In recent years Ukrainian DOSAAF training organizations have increased attention to draftees' physical conditioning as well. There would appear to be no need to prove its importance in preparing specialists for the Armed Forces. Even representatives of such "sedentary" professions as radar operator or sonarman will not be able to maintain the ability for continuous concentration of attention and increased powers of observation over a period of hours without firm physical conditioning.

Physical training compounds have been set up in all motor vehicle, technical, naval and other schools and clubs of the republic Defense Society. Conditions have been created for passing norms of the GTO [ready for labor and defense] complex and to receive category ranking in technical and applied military sports. Construction of applied military obstacle courses, smallbore ranges and arms storage rooms has begun everywhere.

Interesting experience in sports work with draftees has been gained by the DOSAAF training organizations of Donetskaya Oblast. A Statute on Mass Competition in Applied Military Elements of the GTO Complex (firing the small caliber rifle, throwing grenades, pull-ups on the horizontal bar, crosscountry) and on Passing the Norms in Professional Training has been drawn up here. Competitions are multistaged, begin in training groups, continue as intergroup and interschool contests and conclude with oblast finals. And this is in every training flow!

Athletic rivalry is stimulated by play for cups, by the award of pennants and certificates, by entry on the Honor Board and so on. This work was activated in particular after the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the Decree "On a Further Upsurge in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport." Our attention noticeably intensified toward development of shooting, motor vehicle, motorcycle and parachute sport while fulfilling resolutions of the party and Soviet government.

The constant improvement in the training and indoctrination process and in the physical-technical and athletic facility in DOSAAF training organizations, and the improvement in draftees' psychological and general physical conditioning are really perceptible results. We have begun to receive enormously more positive responses and letters of thanks from military units.

"Vladimir Petrovich Lysak, a graduate of the Chernigov DOSAAF Radiotechnical School, is one of the best servicemen in our unit. In a year he received ten commendations from the command element. He was awarded the badge 'Outstanding Air Force Serviceman.' Such soldiers as Lysak are a most valuable possession of the Soviet Army. You can be proud of the successes of your graduate."

"During the 'Zapad-81' troop exercise Leonid Nikolayevich Manokha, now a guards Pfc, a graduate of the Kiev DOSAAF Air Club, displayed courage and high proficiency in saving the life of his comrade by both landing with a reserve parachute.

"He was awarded the Order of Red Star by Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 1 October 1981."

"Some 30 graduates of the Kiev DOSAAF Model Naval School serve aboard the cruiser 'Kiev.' All of them perform their military duty in exemplary fashion. Many of them have been awarded the badge 'Outstanding Navy Serviceman,' and have dozens of commendations and incentives.

"The cruiser command element expresses thanks to the administrators and instructors of the school who are preparing excellent replacements for the USSR Armed Forces."

Such letters--and numerous ones could be quoted--gratify us. They are convincing proof that the integrated approach to training and shaping full-fledged replacements for the USSR Armed Forces is proving itself fully and that Ukrainian DOSAAF training organizations are on the right path and are making a worthy contribution toward strengthening our homeland's defensive might.

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## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### N. BELOUS ON PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' WORK IN DOSAAF

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p 31

[Article by N. Belous, member of USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium: "The Primary is Strong in Its Activeness"]

[Text] DOSAAF primary organizations are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation with many interesting deeds. The grand jubilee inspired enthusiasts who are giving their selfless work to the cause of strengthening the Motherland's defenses. DOSAAF members of the Order of Labor Red Banner Sibir' Kolkhoz of Novosibirskaya Oblast have joined actively in the All-Union Competitive Review of Primary DOSAAF Organizations dedicated to this banner date.

This defense collective is widely known in our country. It was one of the initiators of the All-Union Socialist Competition among primary DOSAAF organizations last year. How are the urgent, daily tasks of military-patriotic and mass defense work being accomplished here? It would appear that the example of creation of a room of combat and labor glory of countrymen in the kolkhoz will be characteristic here. Activists raised the issue of assigning an appropriate room at a board session and then they themselves took up its decoration vigorously. No one had to be given assignments. The people themselves offered help, brought supplies, painted, contrived and outfitted.

And the DOSAAF members found a first assistant in the person of kolkhoz chairman Hero of Socialist Labor V. Demidenko, a very old Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to Defense and the Aviation-Chemical Industry of the USSR] member. He has more than enough things to do, but still finds time to delve into matters of mass defense work and accommodates the needs of DOSAAF members.

"Turning a primary organization into a center of mass defense work means above all gaining the active participation of all DOSAAF members in its affairs," reasons A. Arkhipov, chairman of the defense collective. "It is very important for people to come to the committee with suggestions and criticism and that they not be indifferent to what it is planning and organizing."

Recalling the first steps and first successes and failures, Aleksandr Arkhipov attaches special significance to the committee's ability to spark an interest in DOSAAF members in the technical circles and sections and in building

athletic facilities. And the evenings, meetings and discussions in the room of combat and labor glory must be interesting and inviting.

The chairman recalls that "people met who constantly showed dissatisfaction with the status of mass defense work. 'We don't have that' and 'we aren't doing this.' But they themselves didn't raise a finger to correct the situation. We had to convince them that they had to roll up their sleeves and everyone had to take up the work and not wait for someone else to do it."

"Everyone in our kolkhoz loves to shoot," continues Arkhipov. "This is a very necessary matter. It is both useful and entertaining, as they say. But we didn't have our own range. We decided to build one. The kolkhoz chairman fervently supported the idea. Even in the difficult days of the harvest the young people would find an opportunity to work at the construction site for an hour or two. Now shots ring out constantly at the kolkhoz range. Somewhat later an entire military sports complex developed: an applied military obstacle course and an area for grenade throwing."

Capabilities of the DOSAAF members of Sibir' are expanding. Equipment and weapons are being acquired gradually. Sports motorcycles have appeared. They tried to satisfy the needs of those wishing to take up radio sport. Young cart racers have gone to the first starts. The jubilee year will be marked with many mass competitions.

Successes which allow calling a primary organization the center of mass defense work have to be weighty and serious. It must not be forgotten that the chief criterion here is continuity of mass defense work, the mass nature of activities being conducted, and constantly growing activeness.

Should there be a slackening, a resting on the laurels or a breather, then the organization loses tempo. For a certain time it still can stay "at the level" as if from inertia, but then the collective inevitably gives up its previously won positions.

N. Sutulin, chairman of the Chekhovskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee (Moscow Oblast) shared similar thoughts not long ago at a report meeting of the primary organization of a recycling plant. In order not to allow a lag one must work constantly and always be searching--that is his view. Much depends on the primary organization committee and its chairman. They have no right to work "according to their mood."

R. Dovlyatshin, chairman of the DOSAAF primary organization committee of the Chekhovskiy Recycling Plant, and his numerous assistants are among the enthusiasts of mass defense work, people with initiative and drive. A search for new things has become a typical feature of their work. Having consolidated success, they make it a customary, everyday matter and immediately take up accomplishing new and more difficult tasks.

The novice becomes acquainted with the work of enterprise DOSAAF members while still in the entrance. Colorful displays convincingly tell about the plant organization of the Defense Society, about war veterans who are previous

members of Osoaviakhim, about achievements in training technical specialists and about sports successes.

The activists' calculation is simple: It is important for a young worker who crosses the plant threshold to know that it is possible to learn to shoot and drive a motor vehicle or motorcycle here. And should the range or radio be attractive, those at the plant will help here as well.

High praise for the plant DOSAAF committee's work was heard in a speech at one of the meetings by party committee secretary L. Aleksandrov. "It is gratifying to work with people," he said, "who do not await instructions and do not sit twiddling their thumbs, but who display initiative. On encountering difficulties they seek ways and methods of overcoming them and resolve many matters together with the trade union and Komsomol organization."

For several years in a row now DOSAAF members of the recycling plant have been fulfilling planning quotas ahead of schedule. It can be said with assurance that the high socialist pledges made in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation also will be fulfilled successfully by them. A guarantee of this is seen in the strong DOSAAF shop organizations. In the tire shop, for example, all workers are members of the Defense Society and all of them take an active part in the work--some organize military-patriotic activities, others work in technical circles and courses, and still others defend the shop's sporting honor.

Those who love technical and applied military sports are held in esteem at the plant. Their achievements are constantly told by the DOSAAF wall newspaper PATRIOT and local radio broadcasts regularly are devoted to their starts. When competitions are held the stadiums and competition areas are full of fans. This is the result of well arranged propaganda of sports at the plant.

Former members of the plant DOSAAF organization who have gone through the Army school and have returned to their native enterprise set the tone in sports work. S. Kazakov, the brothers P. and S. Kolesnik, A. Mudryy and many others have become good organizers and coaches.

War and labor veterans are held in esteem. They speak at evenings devoted to propaganda of revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and participate in the work of the public commission for military-patriotic indoctrination formed under the DOSAAF committee. It is headed by one of the most authoritative people at the plant, Col (Res) A. Blokhin. The commission aktiv includes former frontlinesmen I. Sokolov and V. Borzenkov.

The plant DOSAAF committee and its chairman R. Dovlyatshin are helped to plan new horizons and achieve what is planned by the ability to carefully heed the moods and desires of Defense Society members, and a party attitude toward criticism. If someone has expressed criticism or made a businesslike suggestion, committee members immediately take urgent and serious steps.

I recall some time ago the author of these lines had occasion to be present at a discussion of the status of shooting sport at the plant. Committee heads



were gratified that 120 ranking marksmen had been trained by that time and that two shooting teams had been formed in place of one.

But marksmen of the recycling plant had surrendered their positions in a number of tournaments. Perhaps the poor results were by chance? But neither Dovlyatshin nor his assistants were about to console themselves. They visited the teams and chatted with the athletes and it turned out that the concern was not in vain--they succeeded in discovering flaws in the organization of practices.

...Organizations with initiative and which are able to see the prospects and sincerely fulfill their duties are capable of great and interesting deeds. For the one who is constantly on the go is the one who wins.

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## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### LECTURE ON RADIO RELAY STATIONS GIVEN

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
p 41

[Article by Engr-Col V. Knyaz'kov: "Talks with Draftees: Radio Stations";  
comments on figure on rear cover (figure not reproduced)]

[Text] The term "communications is the nerves of an army" emphasizes all its importance in military affairs. Radio communications is used especially widely for controlling troops and weapons.

It must be said that communicators in our days possess powerful, up-to-date equipment. It provides an opportunity to establish quickly and maintain uninterrupted communications over varying distances at any time of year or day. Radios of the most diverse "calibers" exist for this purpose, from portable radios easily carried by a single person to sophisticated multiton devices installed in vehicles with good offroad capability. Their purpose also of course varies.

Let's take the R-126 radio for example. It belongs to the portable type and is simple. The weight of an operating set does not exceed 2.8 kg. Its dimensions with protruding parts are 210 x 180 x 105 mm.

But we are interested by one of the primary questions: What is the operating range of this "baby"? Specialists guarantee that over medium broken terrain the R-126 provides reliable two-way communications with a radio of the same type at distances up to 2 km. This is with the use of the most "everyday" antenna--a whip. But if we use the wave antenna and extend and suspend it 1 m above the ground, communications range will increase to 4-5 km.

The R-126 is a portable, frequency-modulated voice receiver-transmitter operating in the VHF range and intended for providing nonscanning and non-adjusting communications. Let us dwell briefly on each of these characteristics.

We actually already have explained the term "portable": The operating set consists only of one package. This is a pack provided with straps by which the R-126 is easily carried in the hands or at the side.

As with many contemporary radios, the R-126 is a receiver-transmitter. It has two main units--a radio transmitter and a radio receiver. The transmitter's main characteristic is power, which is 0.3-0.4 watts, and that of the receiver is sensitivity, which is no worse than 2 microvolts.

The term "voice radio" signifies that communications between subscribers is accomplished in the telephone mode or, to put it more simply, by voice. This is very convenient. Any command will be understood and executed immediately. There is practically nothing to decode.

It must be explained with regard to the R-126 that so-called simplex telephone communications is established with its help, i.e., the transmission is conducted in both directions in turn. What does this mean? Everyone who operates the radio has to remember that while a subscriber is transmitting it is impossible to interrupt or query him (in any case he will not hear it!). It is possible to shift to the transmit mode after the subscriber states: "Over."

And how is the term "frequency modulation" to be understood? A transmitter produces a so-called carrier frequency which in principle is radiated into surrounding space by the radio antenna. We said "in principle," using this word with reservation, as it were. The fact is that the transmitter frequency is called a carrier frequency inasmuch as it, figuratively speaking, "carries" the useful signal and passes it from one radio to another.

The R-126 operates in the ultrashort wave (UKV) [Soviet term; no exact equivalent]. This range includes metric waves (MV), decimeter waves (DTsV), centimeter waves (SMV), millimeter waves (MMV) and decimillimeter waves (DMMV). UKV was chosen for the R-126 specifically because first of all, many radios can operate in this range without interfering with each other. Secondly, there is a guarantee that the transmission will not be intercepted by the enemy, who may have a special radio intercept service in the rear. The fact is that UKV propagates only within line of sight between antennas of subscriber radios. And there is another very important feature of UKV: Radio communications in this range has higher noise stability.

The R-126 has the frequency range from 48.5 to 51.5 MHz (corresponding to wavelengths from 6.18 to 5.83 m), which includes 31 operating frequencies. They are marked directly on the radio dial with lines and numbers. The lines are inscribed every 100 kHz.

After setting the selected working frequency on the R-126 dial it is possible to come up in communications with the subscriber immediately. There is no need to seek out "one's own" radio over the air and then adjust the frequency if it "is drifting" as the radio operators say. This is why, as already mentioned, the R-126 provides nonscanning and nontuning communications. By the way, the time for setting up the radio is no more than three minutes when operating with a whip antenna.

Let's refer to a few other technical specifications which determine some of the combat capabilities of the R-126. For example, the current from the STsD-12 storage batteries used by the radio does not exceed 0.75 amps when operating on receive and 1.5 amps on transmission. The radio maintains its working capacity over a broad temperature range from plus 50 to minus 50 degrees.

Also of interest is the continuous operating time of the R-126. Let us assume that fresh sources of power--STsD-12 storage batteries--have just been inserted in it. At that moment the subscribers turned on the radios and began passing traffic among themselves. How long can they talk continuously to each other until the storage batteries "give out"? Before answering this question, specialists pose one condition which stems from the practice of establishing radio communications. If the time ratio of reception to transmission is 3:1, then one power set will provide for continuous radio operation for 12-14 hours. That indicator is considered very high.

The R-126 set includes the receiver-transmitter in a pack, a whip antenna, two storage batteries and a microtelephone headset, which includes a throat microphone and monaural receiver with a soft "cup."

Operating the radio causes no difficulty. Moreover, its set lacks the classic microphone which has to be placed to the lips to begin a transmission. In its place are throat microphones which are fastened to the subscriber's throat, which is very convenient.

In creating the UKV radio, the designers proceeded from an original solution. They reasoned approximately as follows. Although the UKV propagate in a straight line like rays of light, a radio antenna can be elevated to a high mast and then the operating range will increase. If even this is not enough, several identical UKV radios must be placed in a row one after the other. They will transmit a radio message like a relay. Special UKV radios, where a large number of messages are transmitted simultaneously over a "chain" of them, have been designated radio relay stations--RRS.

One of the Soviet models is the R-401M radio relay station. Of course its name sounds somewhat unusual, but there is an explanation for this. The term "radio relay" comes from two words: "radio" and the French word "relais"--an intermediate station. That means a retransmission of radio signals is accomplished using the R-401M.

The R-401M has two telephone and two telegraph channels over which four messages are passed simultaneously: two in the telephone mode and two in the telegraph mode. And what is very important is that so-called duplex communications is provided over all channels. This means that a simultaneous transmission of messages in both directions, where one subscriber can interrupt or query the other subscriber, is possible over each channel.

But how about the communications operating range? On medium-broken forested and steppe terrain, two R-401M radio relay stations can "see" each other for a distance up to 45 km. That interval is considered rather good, since the standard height of the mast on which the antenna is mounted does not exceed 14.5 m. And if a "chain" of four RRS is deployed on the terrain, the range of reliable radio communications will increase to 120 km, and this is not the limit. In some cases, where terrain conditions permit, reliable communications also is assured to greater distances.

The R-401M operates in the metric wave band at frequencies of 60-69.975 MHz (from 5 to 4.29 m). This sector of the band is broken into 134 fixed frequencies with an interval of 75 kHz.

The station is equipped with two identical half-sets of equipment, each of which includes various devices, systems and units. We will mention only the primary ones: the receiver-transmitter device, a telephone channel unit, a telegraph channel unit, decoupling unit, antenna, mast with guys, and power. We will note that the Yagi antennas are used for setting up radio relay communications. Take a look at any common-use television antenna and you will gain an impression of it.

All the equipment is located in a standardized body with metal covering and is transported on one truck with improved offroad capability. On the whole the radio relay station is sufficiently mobile and maneuverable. It is quickly disassembled and assembled on the terrain.

Let us imagine that a station has arrived in a designated area and its chief has been given the mission of providing communications. The command is given for setting up. We will activate a stopwatch and see whether or not the crew will keep within the prescribed norm. Extensive, painstaking work lies ahead.

First of all the personnel begin setting up the antenna and mast arrangement. Its design is such that it can be set up on a limited area 12 x 14 m in size. The station chief chooses a suitable site. Then the crew assembles the mast hoist, stretches the guys, assembles the antenna and installs the hoist. The final operation here is hoisting the mast by a successive build-up in its sections. Only after this does the crew switch on the station, come up in communications and adjust the telephone and telegraph channels.

When a service call comes from the subscriber while establishing communications a ringer sounds at the station and a red light goes on. We will stop the stopwatch and see just how much time passed. It turns out that it was less than 45 minutes. That means the RRS crew kept within the prescribed norm. Exactly the same norm is set for closing down the station.

We will point out another interesting feature of the R-401M, the possibility of operating in movement. This is possible under certain conditions: The station which is moving transmits and receives radio signals through the whip antenna, while the fixed station operates with a Yagi antenna. Here the communications range is 25 km.

Of course the R-401M crew always must bear in mind that the range, stability and quality of communications are determined largely by how successfully they select the site for setting up the station.

Military communicators perform important and responsible missions, the success of which depends on two very important factors--reliability of equipment and proficiency of servicing personnel. Soviet designers have created sophisticated models of various radios and means of wire communications. With respect to the proficiency of military signalmen, they always are ready to execute any order of the Motherland.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTARY ON FUTURE OF WESTERN MAIN BATTLE TANKS

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 8 Apr 82)  
pp 42-43

[Article from foreign press materials by K. Dolgov, candidate of technical sciences, docent: "The Present and Future of the Main Battle Tank"]

[Text] The continuing arms race in member nations of the aggressive NATO bloc is extending more and more to armored equipment as well, and to main battle tanks above all. Higher technical specifications, the main ones being high effectiveness of armament which provides maximum probability of hitting targets with the first round, good maneuverability as well as reliable protection against means of destruction, naturally are being placed on the newly developed models.

For example, the United States is performing extensive work to modernize series-produced tanks and to create new ones. The U.S. Army main battle tank now is the M60A1. It is outfitted with a set of infrared sights and observation devices for conducting combat actions day and night, and is armed with a 105-mm gun with coaxial 7.62-mm machinegun and 12.7-mm antiaircraft machinegun (in the commander's cupola). The gun is stabilized in two planes. The 750 hp diesel engine permits developing a speed (on the highway) of up to 48 km/hr. The thickness of the tank's hull armor is 100 mm and that of the turret is 178 mm. There is a filter-ventilation unit which creates excess pressure within the vehicle for protecting the crew against radioactive and toxic chemical substances. The radiation level is measured with a radiation monitor. Equipment for underwater driving helps cross water obstacles up to 5 m deep over the bottom.

Modernization of the M60 series led to the appearance of the M60A2 vehicle on the chassis of the first model. This tank is distinguished by a new turret with missile-gun weaponry--a 152-mm gun-launcher (PU). Nevertheless American military specialists believe that although the M60A2's firepower has increased in comparison with the other models, at this stage it has no advantages at short and medium ranges of fire. In addition the gun-PU is enormously more costly than the "conventional" tank gun and is insufficiently reliable. Therefore the M60A2 has been manufactured in limited numbers and has not seen further development.

Production of the latest M1 Abrams main battle tanks now has begun in the United States. According to foreign press reports, it is planned to produce over 7,000 of them before 1986.

The M1's hull and turret are welded. In order to increase protection, especially against ATGM's, British multilayered "Chobham" armor is used in its front portion, in which small ceramic sheets with their edges laid atop each other like tile on a roof are placed between two steel plates. Antishaped-charge skirts consisting of individual sections are mounted along the sides.

The tank is armed with a 105-mm rifled gun stabilized in two planes. The gun is provided with a hydraulic recoil buffer and has a concentrically installed spring recuperator. Series-produced 105-mm shells and the recently developed armor-piercing composite shot with separating sabot and with tungsten or uranium cores are intended for firing from the gun. A unit of fire includes 55 rounds, 44 of which are in an isolated compartment at the rear of the turret. These rounds must be obtained through armor bulkheads which open up. In the opinion of American military specialists, this placement of ammunition increases the probability of survival of the tank and crew.

In 1984 it is planned to install a West German 120-mm smoothbore gun on the Abrams. According to the agreement reached, it will be produced in the United States under license. Fixed composite shot with combustible casing is being developed for it.

The tank's auxiliary weapons include a 7.62-mm machinegun coaxial with the main gun, a 7.62-mm loader's machinegun and the commander's 12.7-mm machinegun. There are two six-tube rocket launchers on the turret for laying smoke-screens.

The fire control system includes a ballistic computer, six periscopic vision devices for all-around view and a day periscopic sight with triple magnification for firing the 12.7-mm machinegun. The gunner uses a combination day and night (infrared) periscopic sight with built-in laser rangefinder and stabilizer for the line of sight in the vertical plane, which permits firing from the move. Angular corrections for firing can be obtained with sufficient accuracy using the ballistic computer. Such data as range to target, wind velocity and roll angles of the gun trunnions (from sensors fixed in the turret) are automatically input to the ballistic computer from the laser rangefinder. Some data are introduced manually (charge temperature, barometric pressure and so on).

A 1,500 hp gas-turbine engine (GTD) is installed in the M1. According to military specialists, it has a number of advantages in comparison with the diesel engine: good response allowing the tank to run up to a speed of 32 km/hr in 6.2 seconds, long operating life and a faster start. But the GTD also has deficiencies, which include higher fuel consumption (capacity of the tanks is 2,000 liters and highway range is 440 km), and great sensitivity to counterpressure at the exhaust, which hinders the tank's movement under water.

As the foreign press reported, defects in the GTD and its auxiliary systems which had to be remedied quickly were found in tests of experimental models of the M1. That is why there still is no single view up to the present time on which engine is more preferable for the tank: diesel or gas-turbine.

The Bundeswehr's main battle tank is the Leopard-1. Work was being conducted back in the early 1970's to increase its firepower, strengthen armor protection and improve maneuverability. As a result the latest modification, the Leopard 1A4, differs from previous models by the multilayered armor of the turret as well as an electronic ballistic computer and commander's combination (day and night) panoramic sight with stabilized line of sight in the fire control system. Series production of the Leopard 2 tanks began in the FRG in late 1979. They will replace the American M48 tanks still in the West German Army inventory. Thanks to a more powerful engine (1,500 hp) and improved units for the transmission, suspension and undercarriage, there was an increase in the new model's speed (up to 55 km/hr) and offroad capability. The Leopard 2 has a classic configuration with propulsion unit located in the rear of the hull. The hull front roof plate is installed at a large angle to the vertical which in the opinion of foreign specialists provides additional protection against shaped charges and armor-piercing rounds along with the use of multilayered armor (similar to the "Chobham" armor.)

The main armament of the tank is the new 120-mm smoothbore gun of the Rheinmetall firm, which is stabilized in two sighting planes. Its unit of fire includes 42 quick-fire fixed rounds with fin stabilized shells of two types: composite armor-piercing with separating sabot, and multipurpose (shaped-charge and HE-fragmentation effect). The rounds weigh 19 and 23 kg respectively. They have a partially combustible casing made of nitrocellulose and a steel sabot. It is believed in the FRG that introduction of the multipurpose shell permits a reduction in the mix of ammunition and substantially facilitates their supply to troops as well as the training of personnel. In addition to the main gun the tank has two 7.62-mm machineguns. Eight rocket launchers are installed on each side of the rear part of the turret to lay smoke screens.

The Leopard-2 fire control system includes a gun stabilizer with electro-hydraulic drives, electronic ballistic computer, gunner's sight with laser rangefinder and night infrared channel, as well as the commander's panoramic periscopic sight with stabilized line of sight. The latter makes it possible for the commander to examine terrain around the vehicle both day and night. It is assumed that introduction of the set of these instruments and devices will increase the probability of hitting moving targets.

Meanwhile, in evaluating the effectiveness of the fire control system, foreign specialists note that it provides the probability of hitting from the move even a fixed target at ranges on the order of 1,700 m at the level of 50 percent and below. In addition to this, wrote the West German journal SPIEGEL, the 120-mm gun quickly heats up during firing, which hinders the conduct of sufficiently intensive fire.



The British Armed Forces have in their inventory the Chieftain Mk 2 main battle tank with 120-mm rifled gun stabilized in two planes and with auxiliary weapons of two 7.62-mm machineguns, one of which is coaxial with the main gun and the other is mounted in the commander's cupola and can fire against ground or air targets. The main gun's unit of fire consists of 19 composite shells with separating sabot and 34 armor-piercing HE shells with squash heads. They are located in the forward and middle parts of the hull and in the turret.

The tank is outfitted with a filter-ventilation unit. The turret and front part of the hull are forged and have considerable tilt angles. The upper part of the hull is reinforced with an additional armor plate 13 mm thick and the lower part with skirting plates.

Work is under way to improve this model. The last modernized version is the Chieftain Mk 5 tank in which firepower was increased by introducing a laser rangefinder (used to determine distances to targets within the limits of 500-10,000 m with an accuracy of  $\pm 10$  m) and electronic ballistic computer into the fire control system.

British specialists believe that these devices considerably increase the accuracy of fire from a moving tank, raise the rate of fire and hit probability at distance up to 2,500 m, and also reduce the time needed for firing the round. The vehicle's maneuverability was improved by means of a more powerful engine (750 hp).

The AMX-30 tanks are being modernized in France. In particular a new model, the AMX-30S, has been created on their basis especially for countries with a hot climate. This is the lightest main battle tank (36 tons). It differs from the standard model by design changes in the engine (somewhat lesser power of 620 hp and a stronger cooling system) and an air conditioning system.

The French Ground Forces are receiving a modernized AMX-30B2 tank equipped with a 105-mm rifled gun with a unit of fire of 47 rounds and a 7.62-mm commander's machinegun (a unit of fire of 2,150 cartridges). A new 105-mm round with composite fin stabilized shot (with separating sabot) has been developed for the gun. According to data of the journal ARMEE ET DEFENSE, it has a muzzle velocity of 1,525 m/sec and is capable of penetrating a 150-mm armor plate set at an angle of 60 degrees at a range of 5 km. The multifuel 700 hp diesel engine makes it possible for the AMX-30B2 to develop maximum speed of 65 km/hr on the road (with a range of some 550 km). A 20-mm gun is installed on the new tank in place of a coaxial machinegun and, in addition to registration, it is intended for combating low-flying helicopters and aircraft.

Judging from foreign press reports, France is testing an experimental model of the AMX-32 main battle tank. It is distinguished by better armor protection achieved by using multilayer armoring of the front part of the hull and of the turret. The 105-mm rifled gun will be replaced by a 120-mm smoothbore.

Now let's touch on the future of main battle tanks. In the views of foreign military specialists, firepower for future models will remain the primary combat quality. It is believed that a gun (rifled or smoothbore) providing reliable fire at ranges of 1,500-2,500 m will be their primary armament over the next few years. It is assumed that high hitting accuracy will be achieved by using new fire control systems and increasing the lethality of rounds at the target.

Specialists of various foreign states believe that the effectiveness of the 105-mm gun which is present on many contemporary models will be insufficient for tanks of the latter half of the 1980's. Therefore work is under way to create larger caliber guns. The 120-mm smoothbore gun on the Leopard 2 can be given as an example. The FRG, by the way, already has a future version of the Leopard 3 tank with two 120-mm guns.

At the same time some foreign experts assume that the calibers of 120-130 mm will be the limit inasmuch as configuring guns in a tank involves great difficulty. This is why persistent searches are being made for ways to increase the effectiveness of ammunition for tank guns. The main direction of their improvement is the creation of composite shot with very high muzzle velocities (over 1,500 m/sec) and an increase in their kinetic energy and weight-to-caliber ratio. To this end the ballistic characteristics of projectiles are being improved, high-energy powders are being used, and heavy, high-strength materials (particularly tungsten and depleted uranium) are being used to manufacture armor-piercing cores. For example, according to foreign press reports, the United States has developed a new M735 composite shot for the 105-mm gun having a weight of 5 kg and a muzzle velocity of 1,645 m/sec, with an elongated core of tungsten alloy. There are reports that similar ammunition also has been created in other NATO countries for the 105-mm and 120-mm guns.

An increase in maneuverability, characterized by maximum speed, offroad ability and turning ability, is achieved by increasing engine power, improving the transmission, and using improved designs of tracks and suspensions. In examining questions of reliable protection of the crew and equipment, designers have to solve a difficult problem since the thicker the armor, the heavier the tank, the worse its maneuverability and the more difficult air transportation becomes. Therefore new designs of multilayer (composite) armor made of experimentally selected materials are being sought for protection of sides and turret.

Foreign specialists express the supposition that tanks of the future will have armor protection capable of withstanding all the main types of antitank ammunition, and in the more distant future the classic tank will be replaced by a remotely controlled armored vehicle armed with missiles.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Col V. Filippov: "Pentagon's 'Fire Superbrigade': The Interventionist Rapid Deployment Force"]

[Text] In the West much is being said and written about the so-called United States Rapid Deployment Force. This concerns an interventionist "fire superbrigade" designed for armed intervention in the affairs of other states, primarily the developing countries. American imperialism strives to hinder at any price the ongoing objective processes in the world and change in its favor the ratio of forces on the world arena. The consolidation of the independence of the liberated countries does not suit it. Washington attempts to retain these countries within the sphere of the capitalist system by any method, including even the application of military force, so as to dispose of their natural wealth and utilize their territories for its strategic aims.

Speaking of the policies of the newly appeared advocates of the "cold war" and dangerous balancing on the brink of a real war, comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared in his speech at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR: "They would like to discard the legal and ethical norms of relations among states that evolved over the centuries, and to violate their independence and sovereignty. They attempt to realign the political map of the world, declaring extensive regions of the planet on all continents to be zones of their 'vital interests.' They arrogate to themselves the 'right' to command some and to judge and 'punish' others."

One of the tools for waging this policy is the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) of the United States. In itself, the idea of creating such forces is not new. In the United States there have long existed highly mobile formations and units of ground-based troops and Marines which have repeatedly been used in various kinds of aggressive action against other countries. As for the current RDF, it is expected to broaden still further the possibilities for a rapid growth in American military presence at vast distances from the United States and threaten the security of other nations.

The concept of mobile interventionist forces was adopted in 1977 when, based on an analysis of the international situation, Washington concluded that the United States was not in the position of successfully responding in every case to the

revolutionary changes and other important events occurring in the world. To counteract them, there was issued the Presidential Directive No 18 which, under the far-fetched pretext of "protecting the vital interests" of the United States, provided for establishing "a special contingent of troops," subsequently termed the Rapid Deployment Force.

In view of the collapse of the pro-American Shah regime in Iran, it was decided to expedite the formation of RDF. Initially its nominal personnel was fixed at 100,000, but later it was increased to 200,000. Finally, it was declared that the RDF may need an additional 100,000 reservists to secure its combat and rear-service operations. A headquarters with a staff of 200 was set up at the Mac Dill [transliterated] Air Force Base in Florida, and the commander of the RDF was appointed. Thus, the interventionist designs of the American Administration began to acquire an increasingly concrete nature and be translated into reality.

Washington does not consider it necessary to conceal that these forces are primarily designed for action in Southwest Asia, chiefly in the countries adjacent to the Persian Gulf--under the false pretext of "protecting the freedom of navigation and shipments of petroleum," which, as is known, are not being threatened by anyone. Having offered another and no less false pretext--the events regarding Afghanistan--the Pentagon began to augment the naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

The Rapid Deployment Force may include any formations and units of any armed service of the United States. For purposes of operative planning, organization, and conduct of combat preparations, the commander of the RDF was given the right to use formations of the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marines. These include at present, according to the American press, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Air Assault Division, and the 24th Mechanized Division, two Army brigades, up to 11 tactical fighter wings and two squadrons of strategic bombers from the Air Force, three multipurpose aircraft-carrier groups, one multipurpose vessel group, five naval antisubmarine patrol aircraft squadrons, and one or two Marine expeditionary divisions. The composition of the RDF is being constantly made more precise and partially revised.

The formations and units designed for use as part of the RDF are subordinated to the commands of the armed services to which they belong. They serve as the basis from which the commander of the RDF forms groups of the necessary composition and personnel for conducting exercises or accomplishing operational tasks in any region of the world where armed intervention by the United States is envisaged.

In view of the growing role and importance of the RDF, it was decided to subordinate its commander directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff rather than to the Commander-in-Chief of the Unified Troop Command. Now he is responsible for drafting operative plans for using the RDF in, primarily, South-West Asia. This enables him and his staff to develop more detailed interventionist plans for using the RDF depending on the situation in a region, to conduct combat preparations more purposively, and to increase the combat preparedness of the units and formations assigned to the RDF.

The military-political leaders of the United States plans to set up by the end of 1987 an autonomous unified command of American armed forces in South-West Asia,

capable of rapidly deploying its units and formations and waging combat operations in the zone under its responsibility. As the first step in that direction, early next year the commander of the RDF will be promoted to the post of commander-in-chief of that unified command, and his staff will be markedly augmented. It is not unlikely that in the future that staff will be headquartered in a Near Eastern or East African country. Plans exist to expand the troop contingents with respect to all branches of the armed services which can be incorporated in the RDF.

The preparations for using the interventionist forces in South-West Asia pose a number of serious problems: the development of means of safeguarding strategic mobility (to transport the RDF to a designated theater of operations that is more than 10,000 kilometers distant from the United States), as well as of means of assuring tactical mobility (for transporting the RDF within the confines of the theater of military operations); the supply of materiel for the RDF and the preparation of the RDF for combat operations in a hot and arid climate as well as in mountainous and desert terrain lacking adequate water-supply sources.

The rapid conveyance of the RDF to the region of the Near and Central East cannot be accomplished with the available transport facilities of the Air Force and Navy, in the evaluation of the American command. Hence the program for developing the RDF during the 1983-1987 fiscal years provides for a marked expansion of air and sea transport capacities through the modernization of the existing capacities and acquisition of new ones.

To shorten the periods of transportation and rear-services support for the RDF, the Pentagon is implementing advance storage of weapons and materiel in the region of operational destination, where appropriate bases and staging areas are being set up for this purpose. Thus, at the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean there already are seven depot ships with armaments and ammunition--sufficient, according to the American press, to supply the combat operations of an expeditionary brigade of Marines for 30 days. For the future, plans exist to augment these stocks on a scale sufficient to supply three expeditionary brigades of Marines. Work to expand airfield capacity and naval docking facilities also is under way there.

Agreements have been concluded: with Oman, for the modernization of a number of military facilities, chiefly airfields, and the construction of auxiliary facilities in the interests of the RDF; with Kenya and Somali, for the right of American troops to use airfields and ports in Mombassa, Mogadishu, and Berbera. Egypt permitted the United States to use the Ras Banas base on the Red Sea coast, where the Americans plan to expand the local airfield and build harbor facilities. This also is being accomplished by Washington in Pakistan. The construction of the principal facilities is scheduled to be completed in 1985 and its overall cost is estimated at US\$1.4 billion.

The United States maintains in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis a powerful naval fleet consisting of one or two carrier strike groups and an amphibious landing group carrying an expeditionary battalion of Marines. A battalion of the 82nd Airborne Division is deployed in the Sinai peninsula under the designation

of "multinational forces." Currently, plans are being hatched to establish analogous forces in Lebanon, whose nucleus also would be constituted by subunits of the American RDF.

In the complex whole of measures to establish the RDF, considerable attention is being devoted to the exploration and development of effective methods for its use in combat. A special role here is assigned to command-staff and military exercises, which are used to refine tasks of strategic airlifting, parachute jumping, parachuting of combat equipment and supplies, the conduct of combat operations with conventional and tactical-nuclear weapons, and the organization of command and liaison in every section. The exercises are conducted both on United States territory and overseas (for example, "Bright Star" during November-December 1981 in Egypt, Oman, Somali, and Sudan).

According to the American press, the composition and nature of combat activities of the RDF will depend on the scale of armed conflict, the availability of airfields and seaports, and other factors. The principal ways in which the RDF will be used in combat are thought to be paratroop landings, airlifts, invasion from the sea, and other operations conducted by troops with close naval and tactical--as well as in some cases strategic--air support. The initial purpose of the operations is to capture forward bases in order to reinforce troop deployment and receive new troop contingents and materiel supplies. Subsequent aims include the capture of major airfields (airports), ports, control posts, transportation hubs, and oil-bearing and other strategic mineral-rich regions, as well as control of principal transportation hubs, overthrow of the progressive regimes inconvenient to Washington, and suppression of national-liberation, democratic forces.

Thus, the Rapid Deployment Force is expected to serve as the striking fist and, by commanding it to strike, the ruling circles of the United States intend to dictate their will to the other countries. The use of this gendarmerie force is pregnant with menace to peace and international security.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON U. S. WORLD ROLE, ACTIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by A. Leont'yev, international observer for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Washington's 'Crusade': Betting on World Hegemony; Stereotypes of the Past and Realities of the Present; the Militarist Fever in the United States; 'Kill the War'--Such is the Imperious Demand of the Time"]

[Text] Speaking this week about the world situation, comrade L. I. Brezhnev called it alarming. He stressed that the principal source of the growing tensions is the policy of the United States, which is oriented toward achieving world hegemony.

Some people across the ocean have long found their country to be too small for them. They established themselves in dozens of other countries with their advisors, generals, nuclear bombs, poison gases, and their importunate desire to hold sway. But this is proving to be not enough. The American gendarmes wish to rule the entire world. They regard with special hatred and illwill the world of socialism--that impassable obstacle on their path toward world rule.

Washington's hegemonist ambitions were reflected in recent comments of American leaders and especially in the speech by President Reagan to the British Parliament in which he resorted to coarse attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and openly appealed for a "crusade" against communism. The inflammatory tone of the head of the American Administration caused perplexity even among those American politicians who can in no way be reproached with sympathies for communism. On studying the speech, the former Undersecretary of State G. Ball commented: "I had thought that this was the ancient past."

Yes, all this had happened before. The calumny, the blackmail, the threats. As far back as on 5 November 1917, when the revolutionary soldiers and sailors of Petrograd were still only preparing themselves to storm the Winter Palace, the English newspaper THE TIMES published a lead article in which it announced: "Bolshevism Must be Cured With Bullets." That ardent hater of the Russian Revolution, W. Churchill, soon was still more precise: "it should be suppressed by war."

Twice has world imperialism organized an armed invasion of our country under the banner of "Struggle against communism." And both times it suffered a shameful defeat. But not all gentlemen have learned the severe lessons of history. The tears of widows had not yet dried, grass had not yet grown on the graves of Soviet

people, when Churchill called upon the West toward a new "crusade" against the USSR. That was in December 1946 in the American town of Fulton.

Those who ghostwrote the London speech of the United States President should be accused of plagiarism. Its basic points are taken, word for word, almost literally from the Fulton orator. Churchill had hypocritically bewailed the direct and immediate threat of a new world war, asserted that the Soviet Union was supposedly the principal menace to the peace and freedom of nations, and advocated a policy "from the position of strength" in relations with our country. All this was repeated by the new crusader from the White House.

Those who at present advocate "methods of force" in relations with our country should be aware how inappropriate it is to think in 1982 in the military-political categories of 1946. In 36 years the world has changed unrecognizably. The nuclear monopoly of the United States has given way to parity. Thus while previously, having waxed rich from the war, toward the war's end America had concentrated within itself roughly one-half of the world's gross product, today its share has plummeted to one-quarter, if not less. The socialist community at present surpasses in industrial might both West Europe and the United States. In other words, a new ratio of forces has emerged on the international arena. Under these conditions, it is obvious that all attempts to "smash communism" are doomed to failure.

Another thing that is obvious is that, once it begins, a nuclear war can mean the destruction of human civilization. And one must be bereft of any feeling of reality in order to be blind to all these changes and perceive the world through the eyes of the thick-headed Churchill and stubbornly assert: "Hey, we'll not hesitate! Hey, let us make use of our might!"

The realities of the present necessitate restraint and reason, and a careful handling of the "might." This is not understood by all in the American capital. Some gentlemen declare that a nuclear war is "admissible." Some newspapers say that many will die, while others console: many, but not all." THE WASHINGTON POST commented, not without irony: "Although in all likelihood there will remain among the survivors very few Americans to be governed by the leaders of the United States, the leaders themselves will probably survive the exchange of nuclear blows." Is not this the hope that has inspired the American military leaders to draft projects of a "prolonged" nuclear war whose objective is, as seen from the Pentagon's directives that have been made public, "to destroy socialism as a social-political system"? Yes, this is the objective, no more and no less!

At the Pentagon things have gone so far that threats to be the first to deal a nuclear strike are being made publicly. To justify these threats, false and ridiculous arguments are used: such a strike may supposedly become "necessary" inasmuch as the Russians could be the first to employ conventional weapons, of which "they have more."

The Pentagon generals and admirals do not limit themselves to words alone. Plans designed for periods from the next 5 years to nearly the year 1990 have already been made. The paramount objective is to disrupt the existing military equilibrium



between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and to gain military superiority. It is to this end that, one after another, new programs for arms expansion are being proclaimed in the American capital. The outlays on implementing these programs are by now counted not in billions and not even in tens and hundreds of billions but in trillions. To complement the already stock-piled thousands of nuclear warheads, plans exist to devise many thousands of new ones surpassing in explosive might 10, 20, and now 100-200 times the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

Nuclear arms with increased target-striking precision, designed to strike specially fortified facilities, are being devised. The production of new strategic systems, and primarily of intercontinental ballistic missiles, is being developed. Military space systems, to be equipped with nuclear weapons, are being worked out. The spread of the arms race to outer space is being linked to the manned space shuttles. The military-chemical arsenal is being updated and markedly expanded, and the production of a new binary death-dealing chemical weapon is being developed. The effectiveness of conventional armaments is being markedly enhanced.

The plans of NATO to install hundreds of new American medium-range ballistic missiles in the West European countries are designed to upset the current strategic equilibrium and shorten the time of delivery of nuclear warheads to targets and hence also to enhance the factor of suddenness of attack. American forward-base facilities also are being deployed in the region of the Far East and the Western Pacific. The concentration of large United States naval forces equipped with a nuclear potential in the Indian Ocean, and the establishment there of a ramified network of American bases, with the central strategic base on Diego Garcia, serve these purposes, too.

At the same time, the American Administration is expanding its intervention in the affairs of other countries and provoking dangerous crises and conflicts in various areas on the planet. For weeks now, the malevolent flames of military conflagration have been flickering in Lebanon where Israeli aggressors sow death and destruction with the foreknowledge and assistance of Washington. The other day, the American capital took new measures designed to expand the trade war against the USSR and to intensify the subversive and diversionary activities against Poland and other socialist countries. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, quoting informed sources, announced that: "The Reagan Administration has instructed the military apparatus to 'revive and activate' special forces for operation behind the front line in Warsaw Pact countries in the event of war. The nucleus of these forces will be army subunits which receive training in the languages of the Warsaw Pact countries and develop techniques of sabotage tactics in blowing up railroads and command posts."

The Vice President of the United States G. Bush orates: "We want peace without blackmail. We want a world protected against Polish generals and Soviet arsenals." He is shooting his arrows in the wrong direction. The blackmailers are those who declare that, unless the USSR liquidates its missiles, the United States will deploy in Europe additional hundreds of its own missiles. As for Polish generals, in what way have they frightened Washington? Clearly, because, together with the nation, they opposed the counterrevolution. Why does the Vice President not like Soviet arsenals? Because they serve as a factor in restraining aggression.

The Soviet Union, faithful to the precepts of the great Lenin who, speaking in December 1917 at the First all-Russian Congress of the Navy, appealed for "killing the war," is doing everything to solve this most important and urgent problem. The world public regards as a historic decision the pledge of the USSR not to be the first to resort to nuclear arms.

The Soviet Union has submitted the following memorandum for consideration by the current special session of the UN General Assembly: "Stop the growing nuclear threat, rein in the arms race." It has also submitted a draft of "Basic points of a convention prohibiting the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and enjoining the destruction of these weapons." Owing to persistent efforts by our country, on 29 June in Geneva there will begin Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

However, it is exactly at present that Washington is making new efforts to expand the might of its strategic nuclear forces. The course of the United States is toward strengthening rather than weakening the arms race, as it still counts on gaining military superiority. But this shall never happen. The Soviet Union has more than once warned, and recently declared again that, whatever the circumstances, it will know how to take proper care of its own security as well as of the security of its allies and friends. Whatever arms may appear in the United States, and in whatever quantities, comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared, "The Soviet Armed Forces will dispose of a suitable counterweight to these arms!" He stressed that the Soviet Union "will find it possible to respond rapidly and effectively to whatever challenge is hurled at it."

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